

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TAKE TEA WITH ME
AT
WISEMAN'S
TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp.

No. 18,832. 號二廿百八千一第 日六廿月八年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918. 一拜禮 號十三月九年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Bags 37 1/2 lbs. net
In Bags 50 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

FINEST
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

F R I B O U R G
&
T R E Y E R
CALDBECK,
MAGREGOR & Co.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 76.

CARTRIDGES.
ARRIVED!!!
A large consignment of
SPORTING CAR-
TRIDGES, principally loaded
with E. C. Powder.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND
AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1318.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " " 15 " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " to 12.00 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 10 " "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.30 " to 4.00 " " Every 30 " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 15 " "
6.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.,
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 " "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. " 10 " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 15 " "
2.00 " to 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 15 " "
6.00 " to 7.00 " " 10 " "
7.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.,
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 23 Through Express p.m.	No. 24 Through Express p.m.	No. 25 Through Express p.m.	No. 26 Through Express p.m.	No. 27 Through Express p.m.	No. 28 Through Express p.m.	No. 29 Through Express p.m.	No. 30 Through Express p.m.	No. 31 Through Express p.m.	No. 32 Through Express p.m.	No. 33 Through Express p.m.	No. 34 Through Express p.m.	No. 35 Through Express p.m.	No. 36 Through Express p.m.	No. 37 Through Express p.m.	No. 38 Through Express p.m.	No. 39 Through Express p.m.	No. 40 Through Express p.m.	No. 41 Through Express p.m.	No. 42 Through Express p.m.	No. 43 Through Express p.m.	No. 44 Through Express p.m.	No. 45 Through Express p.m.	No. 46 Through Express p.m.	No. 47 Through Express p.m.	No. 48 Through Express p.m.	No. 49 Through Express p.m.	No. 50 Through Express p.m.	No. 51 Through Express p.m.	No. 52 Through Express p.m.	No. 53 Through Express p.m.	No. 54 Through Express p.m.	No. 55 Through Express p.m.	No. 56 Through Express p.m.	No. 57 Through Express p.m.	No. 58 Through Express p.m.	No. 59 Through Express p.m.	No. 60 Through Express p.m.	No. 61 Through Express p.m.	No. 62 Through Express p.m.	No. 63 Through Express p.m.	No. 64 Through Express p.m.	No. 65 Through Express p.m.	No. 66 Through Express p.m.	No. 67 Through Express p.m.	No. 68 Through Express p.m.	No. 69 Through Express p.m.	No. 70 Through Express p.m.	No. 71 Through Express p.m.	No. 72 Through Express p.m.	No. 73 Through Express p.m.	No. 74 Through Express p.m.	No. 75 Through Express p.m.	No. 76 Through Express p.m.	No. 77 Through Express p.m.	No. 78 Through Express p.m.	No. 79 Through Express p.m.	No. 80 Through Express p.m.	No. 81 Through Express p.m.	No. 82 Through Express p.m.	No. 83 Through Express p.m.	No. 84 Through Express p.m.	No. 85 Through Express 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Oscar Saenger and the Victrola will teach you how to Sing

Victor Records now offer a course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger, America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher. The course is complete in twenty lessons on ten double-faced Victor Records—and is a practical, efficient system for teaching people how to sing.

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\$55.00 per set
LESS 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:
MOUTRIE'S
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Comfortable, good-looking

Pyjamas

Made of fine Ceylon Flannel, very soft, cut full and roomy to insure peaceful slumber.

All weights and qualities at prices ranging from \$4.75 per suit.

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& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabela province in the valley of Cagayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

Fancy Tales, Monarcas, Reina Maria, Imperiales, Perfectos, Epicures, Ministros, Estrellas, Panetelas, Army and Navy, Lords of England.

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1233.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3325.
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Cable Address: "Hingwah."

2227

SILVER WEDDING SHOWER THE QUEEN'S THANKS.

Success beyond the highest anticipations has crowned the project of offering to the Queen a "shower" of gifts for the wounded and convalescents. At St. James' Palace her Majesty received the 585,761 presents in kind and the £9,268 in money given in celebration of the Royal silver wedding. The presentation was made by Princess Beatrice, who read the following address:—

"May it please your Majesty—The gift which we beg acceptance at your Majesty's hands to-day comes from all parts of the globe, and from every quarter of the King's dominions, from those who are directly associated with the work of your Majesty's Guild, and others who have sought to make of the Guild a channel whereby they may lay at your feet the tribute of their loyalty and devotion. All who are concerned in the gifts have but one desire, and that is to convey to your Majesty the humble expression of their hearty congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of your wedding day, and the assurance that they have elected to make special efforts for the welfare of the sick and wounded the outward and visible token of their good wishes on the occasion of your silver wedding, because they know that cause to be very near your Majesty's heart. We ask you to receive 585,761 gifts and £9,268 17s. 1d. together with our earnest wishes for many and many happy returns of your wedding day."

The Queen, obviously surprised at the figures and much touched, said:—"I am grateful to you all for your kind words of congratulation and good wishes, which I greatly value. I am deeply grateful at the splendid response to the Silver Wedding Shower scheme. It seems marvellous that so many parts of the world—even the most distant ones—should have been able to contribute to the magnificent total of gifts; and I am delighted to think that the sailors and soldiers and airmen will benefit so largely from this charming and practical expression of goodwill to myself."

This brief ceremony took place in the picture gallery of St. James' Palace, with its fine series of portraits of the Sovereigns of Britain from Edward VI. to Queen Victoria. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Mary and attended by Lady Amphil and Lady Mary Trevelyan. Lady Lawley, whose constant and tactful aid as honorary secretary of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild has been of such vast value to the whole effort, received her Majesty, while there were present all the presidents and the secretaries (or other workers) of the different branches in and around London, as well as ladies of those overseas branches which have a representative in the metropolis. The presidents were all presented by name to the Queen, who shook hands with each with all the workers, and to many of them expressed her pleasure at the wonderful result achieved.

The greater part of the enormous display was in the beautiful Queen Anne's Drawing Room, overlooking the Mall. There were those whose memories carried back to the Birthday Shower of last year, when the separate items were about 120,000 and the money something over £1,700. But it was only on June 13th last that a letter from Mrs. Massey Lyon appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* mentioning that a scheme of the kind had been proposed as a general tribute in honour of the Silver Wedding, and the response made in less than five weeks can only be described as extraordinary. Nor is the "shower" at present complete. There are cases at the Palace itself as yet unpacked; there are certainly in transit sixty-six cases, contents unknown, of whose despatch advice has been received; there is a table of gifts, as yet unvalued, of silver, mainly gathered by the Surgical Requisites Association, Mulberry-wall, Chelsea, ranging from the threepenny-bits given by poor folk who desired to help in handsome jardinières and bowls. None the less, the display was most imposing and had been set out with great skill under the direction of Miss Allerton, who has had large experience in the arrangement at the Imperial Institute of the liberal contributions of the London Needlework Guild. At the west end of the room were the blankets—a solid wall right across it about 10ft. high and fully 4ft. in depth. The number is 2,507, the estimated weight is 3½ tons. A very valuable contribution, worth some thousands of pounds, was the 1,670 articles of the finest quality which were the offering of the Central Depot of the Surgical Branch of the Guild, at 2, Cavendish-square. At the opposite end of the room rose a huge stack of 15,746 cakes and boxes of toilet soap—one lady had sent 250 tablets of a particularly choice variety—the shaving-sticks, and the eau de Cologne and lavender-water that will be of such untold value in the military hospitals of the Eastern front. On the one side were the 3,222 books representing the gift of varied reading, the 1,728 writing-pads, and the 1,456 games—a classification that covered articles from a costly set of bowls down to miniature packs of cards.

Gifts from overseas. The offerings from the Dominions and our Allies were of most varied character. Canada's consignment included capital pillow-slips, "treasure bags," already equipped with many of the things that are useful to men in the wards, and some quilts, with quaint outline embroideries, and the autographs in marking cotton of those who worked them. The South American contribution comprised tins of tongue, cheese, and preserves, together with uncommon rugs and mats of native craftsmanship. From Guayaquil came a very acceptable present of fine chocolate, delicately flavoured with vanilla. Quaint blankets of native work were received from Chili, and a valuable sheep-skin with exquisitely white and fleecy wool from Rio de Janeiro. Very valuable, too, were the packages from the New York branch of the Guild. They offered quite a new idea for the utilisation of cotton scraps for the making-up of both mats. One of the ladies who work at the St. James' Palace branch is giving twenty-five charming quilts—one for each year since their Majesties' marriage—filled with kapok waste.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG TYPHOON SIGNALS INFORMATION FOR MARINERS.

The following instructions for mariners are published in the *Gazette*—Should the local typhoon signals be hoisted either by day or night all vessels may raise steam or make other preparations for shifting berth.

Steamers are recommended to shift to Kowloon Bay as soon as possible.

One the approach of a typhoon, vessels which have cleared for sea and do not wish to return to Harbour when the weather moderates may take shelter in Junk Bay under the direction of the Chief Examination Officer East.

River steamers lying at their wharves may proceed to Cheung Sha Wan east of Stonecutters' Island. If the Examination Vessels are withdrawn on account of bad weather, river steamers arriving at the Western entrance and wishing to enter the port shall hoist the international signal "D" to enter harbour. This signal shall be acknowledged by the Examination Battery at Stonecutters hoisting the international answer-pennant. Upon the Examination Battery at Stonecutters hoisting international signal T.X.A., "Proceed into harbour," the incoming vessel shall proceed west of Stonecutters and shall anchor north of that island to the eastward of a line joining the west point of Stonecutters and the Torpedo pier at Lai Chi Kok. While anchored in the above-mentioned position no such vessel shall hold any communication whatsoever with the shore or with any other vessel. Upon the weather moderating every such vessel which is so anchored shall proceed west of Stonecutters to the Examination Anchorage, and shall remain there until it has been examined and passed into Port in the usual manner.

All steam launches to proceed to Chin Wan or Mong Kok Tsiu Shelter. Steam launches wishing to go to Tsin Wan may on obtaining permission from the Senior Naval Officer proceed there north of Stonecutters' Island, and east of Chung Hue through Rambler Channel (O. X. O. informing R.C.S.C.), but on returning to Harbour they are to pass west of Chung Hue and conform to the Traffic Regulations.

All native craft are to proceed to either Mong Kok Tsiu or Causeway Bay Shelter. When the signals are lowered all vessels may return to their respective berths by day.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT, NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.B.

Commandant—Lady May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John.

Acting Commandant—Mrs. Hickling, L.A.C.P. and S.

Members are reminded of the monthly competition which will take place at the Helena May Institute on Monday, September 30th, at 5 p.m.

Plain triangular bandages will be required.

Members will attend in alphabetical order as below:—

L.M.	5.00 p.m.
N.Y.	5.15 p.m.
A.D.	5.30 p.m.
E.K.	5.45 p.m.

Members may alter their turns by private arrangement.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS
(Adjutant and Hon. Secretary).
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

FRENCH ARMY DISCIPLINE.

A bill was laid before the French Chamber, recently, supplementing the military code of justice concerning the punishment of mistakes committed by general officers in the exercise of their commands. It is directed against professional mistakes resulting from negligence or disregard of rules and orders, which at present can only be dealt with by disciplinary penalties. In the case of grave mistakes the new bill provides for the deprivation of rank, with two to five years' imprisonment, whilst for lesser offences the punishment will be reduction in rank. In addition, the bill aims at modifying the composition of courts-martial summoned to try accused generals.

Donations have come from all parts of the British Empire and its outposts from the Channel Islands to the South Seas. Many of the gifts are ranged in the tapestry room, where hang the priceless panels executed at Morilake for Charles II. It stirs the imagination to see below these the thousands of things from Newfoundland and Hawaii, from New Zealand and South Africa, from China and Japan, which go to make up these vast totals. These are the figures:—

Bed-jackets	521
Bed socks	3,049
Comforters	1,044
Day-shirts	4,068
Drawers	83
Dressing gowns	130
Handkerchiefs	44,741
Helmets	7,244
Jerseys	236
Mittens	708
Night shirts	971
Operation gowns	1,819
Pillows	812
Pillow-cases	5,708
Pyjamas	4,685
Shirts	614
Shoes and Slippers	1,255
Socks	23,780
Smokers	5,203
Surgicals	213,243
Sweats and food	3,224
Towels and dusters	11,913
Treasure bags	6,448
Vests	233
Various	27,506
Writing pads	5,728
Cloth clothes	178

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB ENJOYABLE "AT HOME" AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual "At Home" and prize distribution of the Chinese Recreation Club took place at the Club Grounds yesterday afternoon, and proved a very enjoyable function. It provided the opportunity for some extremely good exhibition tennis matches, when the winning teams in the League met the best of "The Rest."

A large gathering assembled to witness the play, some of which was extremely interesting, in spite of the courts being on the soft side owing to the recent rain. In all three divisions—"A," "B" and "C"—the League winners—the Hongkong Club, the Royal Engineers and the C.R.C. respectively—beat the picked men from the other teams, but this was only to be expected, because in each Division the League winners were represented by those who were accustomed to play together, while in some of the matches the "Rest" played two men of different teams.

Tea and light refreshments were served during the afternoon, and the Band of the 15th Infantry, which was stationed on the lawn, enlivened the gathering with the latest musical selections.

The tennis resulted as follows:—

"A" DIVISION.
The "Rest" v. Hongkong Club.
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung lost to Jennings and Cary, 4-7.
Lindell and Murray beat Soeters and Verney, 6-5.

Yvanovitch and Rumjahn lost to Morse and Kent, 5-6.

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Morse and Kent, 7-4.

Lindell and Murray lost to Jennings and Cary, 2-7.

Yvanovitch and Rumjahn lost to Soeters and Verney, 5-6.

Lindell and Murray lost to Morse and Kent, 1-10.

Yvanovitch and Rumjahn lost to Jennings and Cary, 5-6.

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Soeters and Verney, 6-5.

Total: The "Rest," 41; Hongkong Club, 28.

"B" DIVISION.
The "Rest" v. Royal Engineers.

Thomson and Bradbury beat Raworth and Heath, 8-3.

Jewsbury and Seath lost to Charters and Townsend, 2-8.

Lee and Hyndman lost to Millard and Crocker, 5-6.

Thomson and Bradbury lost to Millard and Crocker, 5-6.

Jewsbury and Seath lost to Raworth and Heath, 4-7.

Lee and Hyndman lost to Charters and Townsend, 4-7.

Jewsbury and Seath beat Millard and Crocker, 6-2.

Lee and Hyndman lost to Raworth and Heath, 4-7.

Thomson and Bradbury lost to Charters and Townsend, 5-6.

Total: The "Rest," 46; Royal Engineers, 59.

"C" DIVISION.
The "Rest" v. C.R.C.

Mead and Pile lost to Choo and Choo, 2-8.

Lin and Imura beat Lee and Wei, 7-4.

Ismail and Rumjahn lost to Yung and Ng, 4-7.

Ismail and Rumjahn beat Choo and Choo, 7-4.

Mead and Pile lost to Lee and Wei, 5-6.

Lin and Imura lost to Yung and Ng, 5-6.

Ismail and Rumjahn beat Lee and Wei, 6-5.

Mead and Pile lost to Yung and Ng, 1-10.

Lin and Imura beat Choo and Choo, 10-1.

Total: The "Rest," 47; C.R.C., 52.

Dr. Forsyth, the President of the League, thanked the C.R.C. for so kindly inviting the other teams in the League to play exhibition matches at the function. He paid a tribute to the extremely hard work put in by the Secretary, Dr. Lindsay Woods, to whose efforts the success of the League was due.

Miss Ventris handed the Shields to the winning teams amidst loud applause. Mr. Un Hef Fan, Hon. Secretary of the C.R.C., then presented a bouquet to Miss Ventris.

C.R.C. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
The distribution of prizes won by members of the C.R.C. was the next event on the programme. Mr. Wong Kwong Ting, the Chairman of the General Committee of the Club, said that the sixth annual tournament of the Club had been worked off most successfully, and he congratulated Mr. Ng Sze Kwong on retaining his title as champion of the Club. He was quite sure that all present would congratulate Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung on having retained their title of the champion doubles pair of the Colony, and also Mr. Ng Sze Kwong on having won the title of singles champion of the Colony. The honour to the Club, he said, was the greater because it was the first occasion this coveted title had been won by a Chinese. Now that he had broken the ice, the Chinese hoped that he would maintain his title for many years to come. The speaker went on to say that the "C" Team of the Club had won the "C" Division League Competition, though the Club was somewhat disappointed that the "A" Team had not been able to retain the "A" Division shield. The keen interest shown in tennis by members was due to the encouragement the men had received from friends who generously contributed prizes towards the Club tournaments. On behalf of the Committee he tendered thanks to Mr. Wong Pik Tsun for having provided the tea and refreshments for the gathering.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY FATAL STABBING.

A Chinese was charged with stabbing another Chinese in Third Street, West Point.

Inspector Macdonald, who prosecuted, asked for a week's remand, which was granted by Mr. Wolfe.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERS.

Three Chinese were charged, on remand, with committing armed robberies in money-changers' shops, in Cross Street, Wanchai.

Inspector Sim, who prosecuted, asked for a week's remand, which was granted by Mr. Wolfe.

POSSESSION OF BRASS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of brass articles.

A Chinese constable stated that he noticed defendant carrying the brass and questioned him. Defendant replied that he bought the metal from a marine hawk, who had since disappeared.

Mr. Wood fined defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, \$25, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

PURSE-SNATCHER IMPRISONED.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse, containing \$2.40, from another Chinese.

Complainant stated that, while he was out for a walk, defendant snatched his purse and ran away. He chased the man, who was eventually arrested by a constable. The defendant threw the purse away.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

Two Chinese were charged with keeping a common gaming house for the purposes of playing fan-tan.

Sergeant Fallon said that he visited the Sai Kung Wharf and noticed thirty to forty men, who were seated there, get up and walk away. He searched the first defendant and found \$22.51 in his pocket. A Chinese detective arrested the second defendant, and, on a mat used by the gamblers, witness found \$8.10.

Defendants admitted playing fan-tan, but denied keeping a common gaming house.

Mr. Wood fined each defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour, and confiscated the \$8.10.

THEFT FROM WHITEAWAY'S.

A Chinese was charged with stealing 27 yards of tweed, belonging to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., and with returning from banishment.

Mr. W. A. Webb stated that defendant, accompanied by three other men, entered the shop on Friday morning and walked into the dress department. The defendant acted in a very suspicious manner and witness noticed him taking the tweed from the counter and putting it on a chair five yards away. One of the other men tried unsuccessfully to engage witness in conversation. Witness watched defendant's movements and found him covering up the tweed with a water-proof. Defendant then took the tweed away and was leaving the shop when witness caught him. A struggle ensued and witness called out for Mr. Mitchellmore, the manager, but by the time he arrived defendant had escaped. Defendant, however, was chased and arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to 12 months' hard labour and eight hours' stocks on the two charges.

In the "unavoidable absence of Miss Wong Ying Sui, the prizes were given away by her father, Mr. Wong Pik Tsun. The list was as follows:—

Handicap Doubles (entered in pairs)—Winners: M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo; runners-up: Ho Wing Kin and Chan Wing Cheung.

Handicap Doubles (drawn pairs)—Winners: Lau Man Kwong and James Wong; runners-up: Yew Man Tsun and Au Pit Tat.

Handicap Mixed Doubles—Winners: Miss G. Ahlong and J. A. Lam; runners-up: Miss E. Ahlong and K. K. Wong.

Handicap Singles, "A" Class—Winner: Ho Wing Kin; runner-up: Ng Sze Kwong.

Handicap Singles, "B" Class—Winner: Tsoi Hak Hon; runner-up: James Wong.

Championship Singles—Winner: Ng Sze Kwong; challenger, M. W. Lo; runner-up: Wong Po Keung.

Cricket Prizes—Best Batting average, Ng Sze Kwong; best bowling average, Un Hef Fan; for making a century, Ng Sze Kwong.

Eleven gold medals, presented by Mr. Ho Kwong, were awarded to the members of the C.R.C. "C" Team.

It was after 7 p.m. when the gathering commenced to disperse. Among those present, besides those already mentioned, were:—Col. Young, Col. Ashworth, Surgeon Williams, Pay-Master Robinson, Capt. Wahl, Lieutenants Hall and Wingfield, Miss Robinson, Miss Persson, Mr. T. A. Nibbel, Mr. and Mrs. Bonet, Mr. J. W. Evans, Mr. Lau Cheung Siow, Mr. Lau Cheung Yip, Mrs. Wei Yuk, and Mr. Liu Yik Cheuk.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1918-19.

DIVISION I.

October 25th:—
H.K.F.C. v. S. China Athletic Club Ground.
R. Navy v. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
R. E. v. Manchester Regiment, Military Ground.
November 15th:—
R.N. v. H.K.F.C., Navy Ground.
R.G.A. v. R.E., Club Ground.
Manchester Regiment v. South China Athletic, Military Ground.
November 30th:—
H.K.F.C. v. Manchester Club Ground.
S. China Athletic v. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
R.E. v. R.N., Military Ground.
December 14th:—
R.E. v. S. China Athletic Club Ground.
Manchester v. R.N., Navy Ground.
R.G.A. v. H.K.F.C., Military Ground.
December 28th:—
H.K.F.C. v. R.E., Club Ground.
S. China Athletic v. R.N., Navy Ground.
R.G.A. v. Manchester, Military Ground.
1919.
January 11th:—
S. China Athletic v. H.K.F.C., Club Ground.
Manchester v. R.E., Navy Ground.
R.G.A. v. R.N., Military Ground.
January 25th:—
H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A., Club Ground.
R.N. v. Manchester, Navy Ground.
S. China Athletic v. R.E., Military Ground.
February 8th:—
Manchester v. R.G.A., Club Ground.
R.N. v. S. China Athletic, Navy Ground.
R.E. v. H.K.F.C., Military Ground.
February 22nd:—
H.K.F.C. v. R.N., Club Ground.
R.E. v. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
S. China Athletic v. Manchester, Military Ground.
March 8th:—
Manchester v. H.K.F.C., Club Ground.
R.N. v. R.E., Navy Ground.
R.G.A. v. S. China Athletic, Military Ground.
Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. for matches taking place in October and November.
The first-named team will take place, marking of ground, erection of nets, etc.
The dates 9th November and Boxing Day have been reserved for charity matches.
In the event of the Shield being completed for the first round will take place on February 8th, the semi-final on March 8th and the final on Easter Monday, in which case Hongkong League matches will be changed from:—
8/2/19 to 22/2/19.
22/2/19 to 23/3/19.
It is hoped that Clubs will adhere to the fixtures as arranged, in order that the season will finish before the hot weather.

DIVISION II.

October 15th:—
St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon, Club Ground.
S. China Athletic (R) v. 88th Co. R.G.A., Military Ground.
88th Co. R.G.A. v. Staff and Departments, Club Ground.
Navy (R) v. 87th Co. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
October 29th:—
University v. St. Joseph's College, Military Ground.
Kowloon v. 87th Co. R.G.A., Club Ground.
Navy (R) v. Staff and Departments, Navy Ground.
November 2nd:—
St. Joseph's College v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., Military Ground.
University v. 88th Co. R.G.A., Club Ground.
Staff and Departments v. 87th Co. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
November 16th:—
87th Co. R.G.A. v. University, Military Ground.
Staff and Departments v. S. China Athletic (R), Navy Ground.
Kowloon v. Navy (R), Club Ground.
87th Co. R.G.A. v. Staff and Departments, Club Ground.
November 23rd:—
St. Joseph's College v. 88th Co. R.G.A., Club Ground.
83rd Co. R.G.A. v. S. China Athletic (R), Military Ground.
University v. Kowloon, Navy Ground.
November 30th:—
Staff and Departments v. St. Joseph's College, Navy Ground.
Kowloon v. S. China Athletic (R), Military Ground.
Navy (R) v. University, Club Ground.
December 7th:—
St. Joseph's College v. 87th Co. R.G.A., Club Ground.
88th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy (R), Navy Ground.
83rd Co. R.G.A. v. University, Military Ground.
December 14th:—
Navy (R) v. St. Joseph's College, Club Ground.
S. China Athletic (R) v. University, Navy Ground.
Kowloon v. Staff and Departments, Military Ground.
December 21st:—
St. Joseph's College v. S. China Athletic (R), Navy Ground.
83rd Co. R.G.A. v. 88th Co. R.G.A., Club Ground.
University v. 87th Co. R.G.A., Military Ground.
December 28th:—
Navy (R) v. S. China Athletic (R), Club Ground.
Kowloon v. St. Joseph's College, Navy Ground.
88th Co. R.G.A. v. 87th Co. R.G.A., Military Ground.
1919.
January 4th:—
S. China Athletic (R) v. St. Joseph's College, Club Ground.
Kowloon v. 88th Co. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
University v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., Military Ground.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

AN INTERESTING AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

PATRON:—H.E. Sir Francis May, K.O.M.G., and H.E. Major General F. Ventris.
COMMITTEE:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio) Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Major Cassel, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. H. P. White, D. M. Ross, J. Gibb, and C. H. Blason.
JUDGE:—Mr. D. M. Ross. HANDICAPPER:—Mr. D. M. Ross. STARTERS:—Mr. H. J. Gedgo and P. M. Hodgson. TIME-KEEPER:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

The fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held on Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley under brighter conditions than were anticipated on Saturday morning, when it was feared that the meeting would have to be postponed on account of the weather. The afternoon, however, was fine. The attendance was up to the average, though, no doubt, many were kept away owing to the overcast sky in the morning. The going was on the heavy side, owing to recent heavy rains, but this was not so noticeable a feature as some thought it would be.

Punters had a fairly good time. Though there were many disappointments, no event ended in an upset. The highest dividend paid by the pari-mutuel was on Mr. Morton Smith's win in the Ladies' Nomination Race. On the whole the pari-mutuel did very good business.

The sweeps became increasingly popular as the afternoon wore on, the first prize in the last race of the day being \$892.50. The Band of the 18th Infantry helped to enliven the proceedings with some bright selections of music. St. Andrew's Day war bond tickets were on sale but did not attract much interest. The money to spare being much too intent on the pari-mutuel and the sweeps.

THE SPORT.

"Anticipation's" failure to win the first race was a disappointment to many. From the way this pony made up the distance it lost at the start there can be little doubt that it would have left the others behind if it had got a good start. In a race over five furlongs a good start is half the battle, and it was therefore not surprising that "Doubtful" who got away, was not caught. "Huntman," finished well, but might have done better if it had been made to start at the beginning of the straight.

The most important event of the afternoon, the Gymkhana Stakes, attracted six entries. "Jingle Johnnie's" win was not expected, and was due as much to Mr. Gegg's fine riding as to the good start which the pony gave. "Castford," the popular favorite, came second, thereby increasing the number of marks it has earned towards the Gymkhana Cup. For this trophy "Castford" and "Snuffbox" now tie with 6 marks each, so that its destination will be decided by the result of the Gymkhana Stakes next month.

The race for the Class A, China ponies went to the popular fancy, "Ringwood," who found so many backers because it was carrying Mr. Sutton, the lightest rider in the second heat, thereby increasing the number of marks it has earned towards the Gymkhana Cup. For this trophy "Castford" and "Snuffbox" now tie with 6 marks each, so that its destination will be decided by the result of the Gymkhana Stakes next month.

In the Ladies' nomination the three heats were won easily by Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. Morton Smith, and Mr. Sutton. In the final Mr. Smith came first in grand style. Mr. Seth's pony ran away with him in the second heat, and traversed half the course before it was stopped. It was only the fine judgment of Mr. Gegg that won Mr. T. Hough the Class B pony race. Mr. Gegg gauged the capabilities of "Haggis" to a nicety and kept it well behind the others till the time to start came. Mr. Doyle rode a good race on "Ridgeway," and was beaten by a short head. His mount led most of the way round.

The half-mile handicap fell to "Nevand," who was all but beaten at the post by "Huntman," in spite of the fact that the latter started 30 yards behind. Mr. Kremer was applauded for the plucky bid he had made to win. The last race of the programme saw the vindication of "Castford," who snatched a very fine success from "Anticipation." Mr. Knoll kept his mount well behind the others till the last furlong and then came up with a rush, winning by a neck. "Marnie" started at too hot a pace to last for a mile and a quarter. The victory was a thoroughly popular one.

THE RESULTS.

1.—FIVE FURLONGS HANDICAP.
Mr. D. Landale's Doubtful, 152lbs.—1 (Mr. F. Sutton).
Mr. G. and G.'s Second Violin, 149lbs.—2 (Mr. Knoll).
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Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 150lbs.—6 (Mr. P. Kremer).
Scratched: Mr. Gunner's Sunstar Dahlia.

After wasting five minutes in false starts, during which Anticipation, the favourite, gave much trouble, the ponies got away in a procession, with Anticipation in the rear. Doubtful and Brown Mouse were in front of the bunch, with Glorious Pearl at their heels. Before the race had progressed two furlongs, Second Violin forged ahead. Doubtful was going too strongly to be overhauled and, though Second Violin took the outside of the bend in the hope of a clear field, Mr. Knoll was unable to finish any better than second. Anticipation was never in the race. Doubtful won by three lengths, two lengths dividing second and third.

Time: 1 min. 53secs.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$17.00
1. 6.00
2. 9.00
3. 13.70
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 109, \$374.50
78, 107.00
81, \$3.50

2.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.
Distance: One mile.
Mr. Dryadust's Jingle Johnnie, 155lbs.—1 (Mr. G. W. Gegg).
Mr. Staves' Castford, 151lbs.—2 (Mr. Knoll).
Mr. D. Landale's Wild Gamble, 149lbs.—3 (Mr. F. Sutton).

THE COLONY'S FINANCES FOR JUNE.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of June, 1918:

Balance of assets and liabilities on 1st May, 1918	\$6,279,330.99
Revenue from 1st to 30th June, 1918	1,294,933.40
	\$7,574,264.39
Expenditure from 1st to 30th June, 1918	1,663,253.36
Balance	\$5,911,011.03

* Exclusive of Crown Agents' accounts for January.

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Scratched: Mr. Gunner's Sunstar Dahlia.

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Time: 1 min. 53secs.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$17.00
1. 6.00
2. 9.00
3. 13.70
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 109, \$374.50
78, 107.00
81, \$3.50

2.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.
Distance: One mile.
Mr. Dryadust's Jingle Johnnie, 155lbs.—1 (Mr. G. W. Gegg).
Mr. Staves' Castford, 151lbs.—2 (Mr. Knoll).
Mr. D. Landale's Wild Gamble, 149lbs.—3 (Mr. F. Sutton).

Dr. Forsyth's North Star, 151lbs.

Mr. Goadhead's Snuffbox, 149lbs.

Scratched: Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, Mr. Scafer's Siamese Cat and Victorious Crown, Mr. Landale's Ringwood, Mr. Adams' Crest and Mr. Lux's Marnie.
The ponies got away to a good start, with Jingle Johnnie a length ahead of the others and Castford hugging the rails close behind. This order was maintained right through the race except that, when the winning post was in sight, Wild Gamble came out of the rack and finished third. In the last furlong Mr. Knoll on Castford made a big bid for victory, but Mr. Gegg rode a well judged finish and caught the judge's eye by three-quarters of a length. Four lengths divided second and third.

Time: 2 mins. 13 3/4 secs.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$22.00
1. 6.50
2. 6.10
3. 12.10
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 155, \$562.10
132, 160.60
188, 80.00

3.—CLASS HANDICAP, Class "A."—Once round.
Mr. D. Landale's Ringwood, 143lbs.—1 (Mr. F. Sutton).
Mr. Adams' Crest, 152lbs.—2 (Mr. Adams).
Mr. Soares' Victorious Crown, 150lbs.—3 (Mr. Soares).
Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, 150lbs.—4 (Mr. Morrison).

Scratched: Mr. Staves' Castford, Dr. Forsyth's North Star, Mr. Dryadust's Jingle Johnnie, Mr. Goadhead's Snuffbox, and Mr. D. Landale's Wild Gamble.
A fair start. Victorious Crown started too strongly, getting a lead of several lengths. When the half-mile had been reached, however, Malcolm, who got the worst of the start, had overhauled the leader, and for a furlong the two grey ponies led the race. Meanwhile, Ringwood and Crest had kept well together a length or so behind the other two. At the bend the field closed up, and in the straight a fine piece of generalship by Mr. Sutton got Ringwood away to the front, which position was kept to the finish. Crest was a good second, a length behind, but might have gained first place if Mr. Adams had used his whip more freely in the last 200 yards.

Time: 3 mins. 5 1/2 secs.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$13.70
1. 9.40
2. 17.50
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 125, \$418.30
49, 185.80
106, 154.00

4.—LADIES' NOMINATION, Bending Race.
Mr. G. Morton Smith (nominated by Mrs. Hankey)—1
Mr. D. M. Ross (nominated by Miss Lucy-Glitters)—2
Mr. F. Sutton (nominated by Miss B. C. Sutton)—3
Other competitors: Mr. T. W. Doyle (Mrs. F. H. Crawford), Mr. H. Seth (Mrs. J. H. Seth), Mr. R. E. Sedgwick (Mrs. Dyer), Mr. W. J. Morrison (Miss A. Anderson), Mr. C. H. Blason (Mrs. Forsyth), and Mr. S. E. Grimstone (Miss Gordon).

Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$45.60
1. 12.30
2. 8.80
3. 9.50
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 37, \$658.70
211, 194.20
74, 98.10

5.—CLASS HANDICAP, Class "B."—Once round.
Mr. T. F. Hough's Haggis, 155lbs.—1 (Mr. Gegg).
Mr. Leitch's Ridgeway, 150lbs.—2 (Mr. Doyle).
Mr. Lux's Marnie, 153lbs.—3 (Mr. Kremer).
Mr. G. and G.'s Second Violin, 149lbs.—4 (Mr. Knoll).
Scratched: Mr. Soares' Black Cat, Mr. Lux's Anticipation, Mr. G. and G.'s Brown Mouse, and Mr. Sedgwick's Rock Mouse.

A good start. Marnie was the first to assume the lead, but had to give place to Ridgeway when half the course had been covered. Up to the bend it seemed like Ridgeway's race, but when the bend was being negotiated both Haggis and Second Violin crept up. Down the straight an exciting finish was witnessed between Haggis and Ridgeway, and it was only the skill of Mr. Gegg that got his mount home by a short head. Marnie finished third, two lengths behind Ridgeway.

Time: 2 mins. 3 1/4 secs.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$19.20
1. 9.20
2. 21.90
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 256, \$669.20
182, 101.60
84, 85.60

6.—DISTANCE HANDICAP.—About half a mile.
Mr. G. and G.'s Nevand (65 yds.), 153lbs.—1 (Mr. Knoll).
Mr. E. R. L. Dowbiggin's Huntsman (30 yds.), 153lbs.—2 (Mr. Kremer).
Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl (20 yds.), 153lbs.—3 (Mr. Doyle).
Mr. J. Poe's Aidlo (70 yds.), 153lbs.—4 (Mr. Mody).
Mr. Cottager's Ploughed Field (40 yds.), 153lbs.—5 (Mr. Soares).
Scratched: Mr. Sedgwick's Rock Mouse, Mr. Leitch's Ridgeway, Mr. Landale's Doubtful, Mr. G. and G.'s Second Violin, Mr. Gunner's Sunstar Dahlia, Mr. Adams' King Jim, Mr. Burns' Sunray Dahlia.

A streaky start. Nevand, who got a lead of 30 yards from Huntsman and of 45 yards from Glorious Pearl, took full advantage of its lead and finished first. Huntsman made a desperate bid for first place and would have got it in a few more strides. Nevand won by half a length, two lengths dividing second and third.

Time: 2 mins. 54secs.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$8.10
1. 6.50
2. 9.70
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 157, \$706.10
171, 206.60
225, 100.30

7.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.
Mr. Staves' Castford, 150lbs.—1 (Mr. Knoll).
Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 151lbs.—2 (Mr. Seth).
Dr. Forsyth's North Star, 150lbs.—3 (Mr. Sedgwick).

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JUST TO HAND

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE

IN CHARMING COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

THEY ARE BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES, SOFA AND HEARTH RUGS.

ALSO

AXMINSTER CARPETS

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

NEW DESIGNS. EFFECTIVE COLOURINGS.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

AND CAN BE RELIED UPON

FOR THEIR WEARING QUALITIES.

AN INSPECTION OF THIS CONSIGNMENT IS INVITED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Reduce Lubricating Costs

LUBRICATING GRAPHITE

No. 200 Lubricating Graphite—pure, absolutely gritless. Ground and air-boasted to an impalpably fine powder. For general use in engine rooms and power plants. Put up in 1, 5 and 25-lb. tins, and in kegs and barrels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

Sole Agents
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd

SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

EVERYTHING for CHILDREN

HATS. COATS. DRESSES. RAINCOATS

AND SOU'WESTERS TO MATCH

for

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Mr. Soares' Victorious Crown, 150lbs.—1 (Mr. Soares).
Mr. Lux's Marnie, 142lbs.—2 (Mr. Kremer).
Scratched: Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, Mr. Dryadust's Jingle Johnnie, Mr. Landale's Wild Gamble, Mr. Goadhead's Snuffbox, Mr. Adams' Crest, Mr. Landale's Ringwood, Mr. Soares' Black Cat, Mr. G. and G.'s Brown Mouse and Second Violin.

A fair start. The ponies passed the judge's box for the first time at a moderate pace, in the following order:—
Time: 2 mins. 54secs.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner: \$8.00
1. 7.00
2. 7.00
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 184, \$562.50
228, 255.00
140, 127.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

LARGE WHITE BULL TERRIER, long tail, ears slightly coloured brown, brown spot on back; Collar No. 883. Edward. Finder kindly communicate with Dr. B. C. WONG, Tel. K234, or 2745, 2746.

MOTOR LAUNCH "EDDA" FOR SALE

LENGTH 30 ft., beam 7 ft., depth 3 ft., 2 cylinder 12 B. H. P. Drott, crude oil engine, cheap to run; just thoroughly overhauled. Can be seen at A. King's Shipway, Wanchai. Offers Wanted.

Apply—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators,
BLACKHEAD & CO.,
3, Queen's Road, Central. [2468]

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

A MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the City Hall on WEDNESDAY, October 3rd, at 10 o'clock. All Women interested in the Work of the Guild are invited to attend.

ALICE D. HICKLING,
Hon. Secretary. [2468]

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"PROVIDENCE"

will have prompt despatch.
For Freight apply to—
MESSAGERS MARITIMES,
3, QUEEN'S BUILDING,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1918. [2467]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office from No. 7, Queen's Road Central to St. George's Building, 2nd Floor.

GOLDING AND PHILIPS,
Solicitors, &c.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2457]

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH.
Wide awake Importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with—
Box No. 2458,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2458]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER. Permanent position. Previous experience required. Apply, stating salary required and giving references, to—
Box No. 2453,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2453]

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

30,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 850 Pages on Fine Paper. Edited by
DRA. V. K. LEE and
WOO KWANG-KIEN.
List Price, \$8.00.
SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UP-TO-DATE; Chinese viewpoint; Wade's system of romanization; scientific and technical terms, slang, proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar phrases, and proper places in China included; characters arranged in index according to number of strokes and alphabetically; convenient for the desk or carrying. Send in your order with \$5.00 before it is too late.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED,
PUBLISHERS. [2286]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [2459]

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, SWEDS,
VIEW POST-CARDS, TOYS,
&c.

Just Received

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
GARDEN FERTILIZER.

Box 690

1848

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House TO-DAY (MONDAY), September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:
Report and account for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2442]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Extraordinary Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, Solicitors, at Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [2416]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Mat-heds hitherto erected on the part of the JOCKEY CLUB's property and adjoining the Land.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2490]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on SATURDAY, the 18th of October, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th of October, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2429]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 30th SEPTEMBER, 1918

LABOUR TROUBLES IN GT. BRITAIN.

It seems incredible that in the present crisis British workmen engaged in essential industries should be willing to take any course calculated to prolong the war and its attendant miseries. Even if recent events on the various fronts have made them over-confident as to the result of the struggle, they must surely realise that every day the conflict continues adds to the casualties amongst their comrades in the fighting-line and increases the burden of debt which the nation will have to carry for years to come. Yet within the last two months there have been four serious disputes threatening to weaken either the striking or the staying power of the nation, and encouraging the peoples of the Central European Powers to continue their resistance in the mistaken belief that these labour troubles are an indication of the war-weariness of the masses in Great Britain. Towards the end of July the munition workers in certain areas laid down their tools against the advice of the Trade Union Advisory Committee because the Ministry of Munitions forbade a few firms to engage more skilled labour while other firms were understaffed. On that occasion the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors offered to undertake any work in munition factories until the strikers had been transferred into the Army and had been replaced by skilled men at present serving in the forces. The Government threatened the strikers that their protection certificates would be withdrawn and they would be enrolled in the Army if they remained idle after a given date. This threat was accompanied by the promise that immediately they resumed their employment a committee, consisting of representatives of the Government, Trade

Unions and employers would be appointed to investigate the labour conditions which rendered the embargo necessary, to advise upon its administration, and to consider what measures should be adopted to maintain the increase in the output of munitions. This had the desired effect. In the middle of the present month the cotton spinners left the mills in order to secure payment for unemployment due to the restriction of output ordered by the Government, but, happily, the dispute was brought to an end within a week as a result of the PRIME MINISTER'S suggestion that the question at issue should be inquired into by a tribunal to be appointed by the Government. Now we learn of a strike amongst the shipwrights of the east coast of Scotland, who demand a minimum wage of 2s a week—in view, no doubt, of the fact that the purchasing power of the sovereign has fallen by one half during the war. This action is disavowed by the responsible leaders and constituted a repudiation of the undertaking given in April by the Shipyard's Trades Unions that there should be no stoppages of work. The vital importance of maintaining the output of ship-building at the highest possible level is patent to everybody, for though the depredations of German submarines are being reduced they are still very formidable. Up to date they represent more than seven million deadweight tons, and though nearly four millions tons of enemy shipping have been seized, there is still a considerable deficit in merchant tonnage to be made good. The Government has delivered the same ultimatum in this case as in those previously mentioned; but it is, perhaps, questionable whether there are sufficient men in the Army qualified to fill the places of those who have shown such a lamentable lack of patriotism, for we imagine that comparatively few were taken away from this industry. Simultaneously with this disturbance, it is reported that the railway lines running between London and South Wales have become disorganised owing to a section of their employees having struck in order to secure an increase of 10s. a week instead of the increase of 5s. offered by the War Cabinet and accepted by the Unions. It will probably be easier to deal with this difficulty, as the work is not so highly specialised as ship construction, and substitutes should be more readily found. The Government has called on the Naval and Military Authorities to assist the railways to carry on military traffic and the transport of foodstuffs, and declares that it will not be coerced by a small section of the community into re-opening a question which has already been settled, after long negotiation, on a fair basis. The latest news is that a mass meeting of railwaymen at Cardiff has decided in favour of returning to work. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of their own credit and the welfare of the country, similar councils will prevail amongst the shipbuilders on the Clyde. Although at this distance we cannot pretend to be fully acquainted with the facts, we may rest assured that in these days the Government would not turn a deaf ear to any legitimate grievance of the labouring community. It is only fair to point out that these demonstrations of discontent have been confined to relatively small, though important, sections of the working-classes, who have placed themselves in opposition to the leaders of their own trade unions. The great body of the workers are showing by their loyal co-operation in the task of overthrowing Prussian militarism that they are prepared to back up the deeds the assurance which the Trades Union Congress recently sent to Sir DOUGLAS HAIG.

Shanghai has withdrawn its declaration against Hongkong as an infected port.

One case of puerperal fever and one case (one death) of relapsing fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

The Kowloon Cricket Club "At Home," which was to have been held on Saturday afternoon, was postponed owing to the weather.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mrs. J. G. Pearson temporarily to be a Sanitary Inspector, with effect from the 1st October.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), to be Chairman of the General Military Service Tribunal, during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.O., O.B.E.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 29th.

STYLE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BE CHANGED. We are informed that the Administrative Directors of the Military Government have requested the M.P.'s to change the Military Government, and elect a Provisional President. The M.P.'s have made announcements regarding the projected change, and have asked all the principals and leaders to approve of it. ROBBERS DEMAND MONEY FROM THE CUSTOMS.

The Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs has reported that the officer in charge of the Kwai Mui Customs has received a letter from certain robbers demanding \$1,200, and threatening that if it is not paid the Customs House will be attacked again.

It will be remembered that the Kwai Mui Customs House was ransacked by robbers, and the son of the clerk in charge was carried off. A body of troops has been sent there, but the boy has not been found.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is reported that the suggestion that the Civil Governor be elected by the Provincial Assembly has secured the strongest support, and a meeting to elect a new Civil Governor will be held by the Assembly shortly.

A PROPOSED LOAN.

In deference to the request of the authorities, the principals of the Commercial Chamber have sent representatives to negotiate a loan of \$800,000 with the Bank of Taiwan to maintain the China Bank notes.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Ten Chun-shuan and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, two Administrative Directors of the Military Government, replying to a telegram from Hsu Shih-chang, addressed the latter as follows:—

Having read your circular telegram of the 29th we understand that the illegal Parliament has elected you as President. However, through fear of the present crisis and your own modesty, you have made known your resignation. In thus refusing, owing to your knowledge of the state of public opinion, to occupy the highest position you have our esteem. But though you bitterly lament the unfortunate affairs in the country, you have not mentioned anything about the causes. On this subject, we cannot remain silent. Though the present civil war is not due to a single cause, yet there can be only one principle for the salvation of the nation—that principle is the observance of law and duty. The life of the nation depends on the constitution; there are those who brazenly disregard it and perform acts which are unconstitutional, and there are others who profess to observe the law of the land yet in practice violate it. These are sufficient to create internal trouble. Ever since the unconstitutional dissolution of Parliament the principles of the Constitution have been violated, so that there is nothing to check the ambitions of evil persons and nothing to placate the righteous indignation of the people. When the Constitutionalist armies rose with the object of restoring order, the Peking Government looked upon them as bitter enemies. Its cunning plans increase day by day. It says that a Republic cannot remain without a Parliament, and it proceeds to manufacture one according to its selfish ideas; it says the President must have a successor, and it proceeds to elect one by unconstitutional means. Since your election, the people perceive, with regret that the Peking Government shows no sincere repentance. As the same time there is no way of ascertaining your own attitude. If you frankly make a public declaration that you cannot accept office because of the illegality of the election, and that you cannot be a party to an act of sedition, the people will respect you highly; and even those who looked upon the Parliament as their enemy, when hearing these words, may change their policy. Your noble work in thus preventing disorder and violence will not be forgotten by the people. It is a pity that although you have resigned you say not a word of rebuke for the illegality of the election. We are under great apprehension that you may not detect the designs of evil persons and may not remain firm in your determination not to assume office. In that case it will be even more difficult to set the country in order, and what then will be the verdict passed on you by the world and posterity? If there are suggestions that if you assume office certain provinces will make peace singly, Parliament may be dissolved, and a new one convoked, they are false and are meant to place you on a heated stove and to make impossible the salvation of the nation. We hope that you will not listen to them. You have had many years' valuable experience in politics, and for the sake of your reputation and good name we hope you will walk in the right path. We, as old friends and out of love for the country and for you, take upon ourselves to give you this advice and trust you will duly consider it.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A REFRACTORY TUCHUN.

PEKING, September 27th.

A dispute has arisen over the seizure of an automobile belonging to the Mongolian Trading Company by the Tsuchun of Chahar, who declines to allow passenger traffic between Kalgan and Urga. The Government is unable to control the Tsuchun.

[THROUGH BUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE OCCUPY ZEYAPRISTAN.

LONDON, September 28th.

Japanese official statement says:—Our cavalry effected a junction at Ruluf, 306 miles north-west of Blagovestchenak on September 22nd and 23rd, and occupied Zeyapristan.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

PEKING, September 28th.

Feng Kuo-chang has decided to vacate the President's office on October 1st.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Anfu society has decided to vote for Tuan Chi-jui as Vice-President.

CHECKMATED.

It is reported that certain of the Fungtien troops intended to attack Nanking, but were prevented by the Kiangsu troops sent by the Tsuchun Li Shun.

MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

Consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following:—
3.30 p.m. Mr. W. W. de Abney.—Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

3.50 p.m. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.—Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston.

4.10 p.m. Mr. W. B. Hind.—Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co.

4.30 p.m. Mr. F. J. Taylor.—The Dairy Farm Co.

4.50 p.m. Mr. G. Blair.—Messrs. Martini & Co.

5.10 p.m. Mr. A. Leach.—Vacuum Oil Company.

MORE CARROLLS.

1.
He thought he saw a Colonel
And eminent K.C.;
He looked again and saw it was
Sir William, C.M.T.

"High Justice will be done," he said,
"To every X.M.T."

2.
He saw an utter barrister
A brief in either hand;
He looked again and saw it was
The D.O. (Southern Land).

"Clients will fix a telephone,"
Cried he, "to each island."

3.
He thought he saw the Director,
"A canny C.M.G.;
He looked again and saw it was
The genial T.I.P.

"I'll buy an Overland," he said,
"The roads will perfect be."

4.
He thought he saw a Sinologist,
The Court Interpreter;
He looked again and saw it was
A passport officer.

"I s'pose they'll give him his job," he said,
"To one from Manchester."

FUNERAL OF MRS. G. BANKER.

Mr. George Banker, of 11, Hankow Road, Kowloon, has suffered heavy bereavement in the loss of his wife, who died at their residence on Friday, after a serious and protracted illness. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley and was very largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Banker had a wide circle of friends, and these testified to their regard for the deceased lady and her husband by a multitude of wreaths and many private expressions of regret. After a special service, conducted at the house by the Rev. A. D. Stewart, Principal of St. Paul's College, the cortege proceeded by launch to Stone Pier, where it was joined by a large number of mourners. At the grave-side stood many leading representatives of the business community, who thus gave evidence of their esteem for Mr. Banker, the head of the well-known firm of Banker & Co. As the procession passed through the cemetery gates the hymn "Abide with me" was sung. The burial service was impressively read by the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

THE WAR.

SUCCESSFUL NEW ALLIED ATTACKS:

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARDS CAMBRAI:

FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS OFFENSIVE IN VERDUN DISTRICT:

TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN THE BALKANS:

BULGARIA ASKS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

Franco-Belgian front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

FIRST AND THIRD BRITISH ARMIES ATTACK.

LONDON, September 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Portions of our First and Third Armies, under General Horne and General Byng, respectively, attacked before dawn on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai.

Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy positions, especially in the northern sector, where the Canal-du-Nord and open ground sloping towards the enemy rendered the advance most difficult, all our objectives have been reached.

American detachments on our extreme right captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defences of the main Hindenburg system south-westward of Le Catelet. Further north the Fifth Division captured Beaucamp and, combining with the Lancashire men of the Forty-Second Division, cleared Beaucamp ridge running north-eastwards towards Maroing.

In the right and centre, the Guards and Third Division of the Sixth Corps, under General Haldane, breaking through the enemy's defences east of Havrincourt, carried the village of Flequiers and took possession of the long spur running eastwards from Flequiers towards Maroing.

On their left the Scottish and Naval units of the Seventeenth Corps, having stormed the line of the Canal-du-Nord east and south-east of Moeuvres, were the first to be checked by the defences at Graincourt. Outflanking Graincourt from the north, they seized Anneux and carried forward the whole Corps front. We captured Graincourt and continued the advance to Chantain and Fontaine-Notre-Dame.

On the left and centre, the Canadian Corps, under General Currie, attacking with the First, Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions, forced a passage over the Canal-du-Nord and captured the villages of Saint-Jes-Marquion and Bourlon, and also the wooded heights of Bourlon hill. Pressing on with the assistance of the Eleventh English, they substantially progressed toward Raillencourt and Haynecourt.

Our deep advance astride the Arras-Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the Twenty-Second Corps, under General Godfrey, and southward and northward of the Seneze and Scarpe rivers by the Fifty-Sixth London Division. This corps crossed the Canal-du-Nord and attacking northwards captured Sauchy-le-Stree and Sauchy-Cauchy.

North of the Scarpe on the extreme left the English and Scottish troops completed the capture of Arleux-en-Gobelle and the trench system thereabouts.

There was perfect co-operation between the commanders of neighbouring units and between the infantry, artillery, tanks, and aircraft, and the gallantry and resource of all ranks again enabled a complete success to be achieved at relatively small cost.

Several thousand prisoners were taken and many guns captured.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that over 10,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns have been taken.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS ON THE WHOLE BATTLE-FRONT.

LONDON, September 28th.

2.40 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our attack on the Cambrai front was yesterday pressed without relaxation until a late hour.

Further progress was made in the evening, more especially in the northern portion of the battlefield, and additional prisoners and guns were captured.

The Sixth and Seventeenth Corps continued to make good progress between Flequiers Ridge and the Bourlon Heights.

The First Canadian Division, passing beyond Haynecourt, reached the Douai-Cambrai road by nightfall.

The Eleventh Division, passing through the Canadians, advanced rapidly a distance of over two miles, capturing Epigny and Oisy-le-Verger.

Simultaneously the Fifty-Sixth Division, pressing northwards along the Canal, captured over 500 prisoners in the defences north-east of Sauchy-Cauchy.

These operations were materially helped by the admirable work of the Engineers, who in less than four hours from the opening assault, and despite shell-fire, successfully threw across the Canal-du-Nord a number of bridges capable of carrying transport, thus permitting the advance to continue without check.

The operations were progressing satisfactorily this morning on the whole battle-front.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, September 28th.

2.40 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—The operations of the Second British Army, in Flanders, in conjunction with the Belgian Army, will be reported in a Belgian communiqué.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 27th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Twenty tons of bombs were dropped during the day-time on enemy dumps, railheads, and billets. We ignited several hangars during a raid on an aerodrome. We destroyed a machine on the ground and shot down seven others, which attempted to repel our attack.

We destroyed four hostile machines elsewhere. Five of ours are missing.

TANKS PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, September 27th.

4.34 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 27th inst., stated:—The British attack this morning was assisted by a thick haze.

The Canadians crossed the Canal du Nord above Moeuvres, and, advancing towards the east, reached to within a mile west of the Bourlon Wood.

Later, our tanks were seen near Flequiers, the infantry closely following.

By half-past nine o'clock we had crossed the Canal defences on a front of between five and six thousand yards.

We advanced to an extreme depth of about a mile and a quarter.

The enemy resistance was strong in places, particularly east of Havrincourt. We are along a big stretch of the Hindenburg support line and have crossed it in places.

A considerable number of prisoners are already reported. About nine enemy divisions were engaged, some made up of composite elements. Several were comparatively fresh in the line. Large forces are undoubtedly in close reserve. Summing up, the battle so far is going well.

SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 27th.

9.20 p.m.

Reuter learns that the British to-day attacked between Sauchy-le-Stree and Gouzeaucourt, and reached a point about three miles from Cambrai.

Up to the present we have taken about 6,000 prisoners. We have also captured some guns, including a complete battery.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY OVER THE BATTLEFIELD.

An Air Ministry communiqué says:—In conjunction with the Franco-American operations yesterday we attacked the railways at Metz Sablon, and Audun-le-Roman, with very good results.

Large numbers of enemy aircraft were encountered in bitter fighting. We destroyed two and shot down one out of control.

Six of ours have not returned.

We further attacked Metz Sablon at night and also bombed railways at Metziers, Thionville and Ars and the Frescaty aerodrome.

GERMAN VERSIONS.

LONDON, September 27th.

A German official message says:—We repulsed partial attacks eastward of the Meuse, the Austro-Hungarians specially distinguishing themselves.

The French and Americans, advancing westward of the Aisne and eastward of Argonne, employed numerous tanks. Our advanced posts, in accordance with orders, retreated, fighting to their allotted defence lines. The enemy reached the heights north-westward of Tahure and as far as Fontaine-en-Dormois, where our reserves shot their bolt to the enemy's local break-through.

The enemy's attacks between Auberville and south-eastward of Sommepey, and also northward of Cernay, broke down.

Between Argonne and the Meuse the enemy reached Mont Blainville, Mont Faucon and the bend of the Meuse north-eastward of Mont Faucon, where he was brought to a standstill by our reserves.

Fresh battles are imminent.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND TOWARDS CAMBRAI.

LONDON, September 28th.

8 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—The enemy has gained ground towards Cambrai.

Renewed vigorous Franco-American attacks in Champagne and between Argonne and the Meuse failed.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

PARIS, September 28th.

A communiqué states:—Our troops today, the tanks supporting them, freshly advanced on the whole battle-front, breaking the resistance of the enemy, who vainly attempted to arrest our progress. We made progress between Auberville and St. Marie Apy, despite violent counter-attacks.

East of Sommepey we crossed the Châlons Railway on a front of four kilometres, advancing over two kilometres towards the north.

North-east of Tahure we captured a powerful-organised centre of resistance at Gratreuil, also the village Gratreuil, and Fontaine-en-Dormois, further east.

On the right our lines were carried to within a kilometre south of Boucouville, and we conquered Le Chelle and Cernay Wood.

Since yesterday our advance at certain points reached eight kilometres.

In two days the number of prisoners captured by the French exceeds 10,000 and much material.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Fine weather on September 28th enabled our aviators to co-operate to the fullest extent in the battle. Twenty-six tons of bombs were dropped in the day-time on the rear of the battlefield and 23 tons of bombs at night on cantonments, bivouacs, aerodromes and stations.

Fighting planes practically nullified observation by enemy aircraft, and we felled 42 machines and set fire to seven balloons.

CONSIDERABLE FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, September 28th.

A communiqué states:—The French troops yesterday captured 7,000 prisoners.

PARIS, September 28th.

A communiqué states:—Yesterday's attack in Champagne developed successfully. From the Suippe to Argonne the first German positions, consisting of a formidable network of trenches, and barbed-wire over five kilometres deep, which the enemy has not ceased to strengthen since 1915, have been brilliantly captured by our troops on a front of 35 kilometres, and passed at certain points.

BRILLIANT FRENCH FEATS.

PARIS, September 27th.

A communiqué states:—Yesterday's attack in Champagne developed successfully. From the Suippe to Argonne the first German positions, consisting of a formidable network of trenches and barbed wire over five kilometres deep, which the enemy had not ceased to strengthen since 1915, were brilliantly captured by our troops on a front of 35 kilometres, and passed at certain points.

Navarin Farm, the Butte-de-Souain, Montmuret, Tahure, Mennil and the villages Tahure, Epont, Bouvroy, Cernay-en-Dormois, Servon and Nezi-court, which were organised as points d'appui, and obstinately defended, were captured on the first day of the battle after severe fighting.

The prisoners counted up to the present exceed 7,000, including 200 officers. The enemy did not attempt to react during the night.

The attack was resumed this morning and is proceeding satisfactorily, despite bad weather.

AMERICANS THROW BACK REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 28th.

An American communiqué states:—Our First Army continued the attack north-west of Verdun and took Charpeny, Very, Epinoyville, and Ivoiry.

Repeated hostile counter-attacks were thrown back by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

We captured over 100 guns of which twelve are heavy guns, many trench mortars, and hundreds of machine-guns. Our prisoners now number over 8,000 including 125 officers.

ALONG BIG STRETCH OF HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on the 27th inst., says:—So far the advance has progressed like clock-work but it is too soon to say what the result will be. We have taken what may be considered the Hindenburg line but behind it is a string of trenches called Hagastelling, and behind that and joined to it by a good deal of wire and other defensive works, is the Volkerstellung, which connects a series of strong places. All these must be passed before Kienhildstellung, which is the line on which the German main reliance is placed, can be reached.

The Correspondent describes the intense eagerness of the troops immediately behind the fighting front to participate in the battle. It was across this country that forty-eight years ago the armies of the Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony passed like devouring vultures to feast at Sedan upon the vitals of France. Now, the Prussian armies are facing south desperately to avoid defeat from the army of the New World—a miracle, indeed, which is proof of the final appeal of righteousness to the heart of man.

ENEMY STUBBORNLY RETIRING TO PREPARED LINE.

LONDON, September 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, says:—The bombardment before the assault was extremely severe, the enemy's massed artillery being gassed for hours. Fog increased the difficulties of our young troops. It is too early to pronounce upon the results, but certainly the enemy has been forced to give up positions of great strength. His machine-gun work alone caused trouble, although his air work improved as the battle progressed. Our tanks did well. The Prussian Guard held Yaqueis with instructions to resist to the last.

It is believed the enemy is now stubbornly retiring to a prepared line to which all his heavy artillery has been withdrawn. But our troops are deep. Our gassing of the enemy's gunners proved more effective than expected.

Mont Faucon is the key to the whole of this front, and with Septeages and Cuisy has formed a kind of hinge, where the Volkerstellung joined the Hagastelling to enable the German front to swing some ninety degrees from the south to prevent any successful exit from Bois-de-Montfaucon in front of it. The country in which we are now operating is ideal for artillery work.

FURTHER ENEMY RETIREMENT LIKELY.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing at noon yesterday, stated:—

Assembly, though still resting stoutly in places, appears not to have reached the limit of its retirement.

We are progressing steadily on the north. We have broken through the "Hogen" and "Voecker" lines, which were subsidiary defences to the Hindenburg line, which we carried yesterday morning. We are less than a mile from the heads of his three standard gauge railways.

The sky early this morning was illuminated by miles by an explosion of enemy dumps.

The enemy is also reported to be blowing up works and bridges, indicating a further retirement.

The excellence of our barrage was responsible for many prisoners. The Saxons were completely cut off and had to surrender.

It was noticeable yesterday that the Americans turned all the strong places instead of storming them as in the Chateau Thierry days.

STRONG RIDGE CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday evening, stated:—

The chain of positions captured to-day is enormously strong. It is a long naked ridge on which the so-called buttes are merely protrusions. What the French stormed was really a naked wall, every yard of which was entrenched and every inch under observation.

The most gratifying feature of the advance was the inability of the enemy to hold the ground he had been fortifying for years.

It is estimated that the French, by noon, had crossed 30 lines of trenches. The hardest fighting was round Tahure, where the defences were thickest and the Germans used grenades.

The French guns played a very important part in the success. The "Seventy-fives" and "One Hundred and Fifty-fives" were brought up within a few thousand yards of the front last night in astonishing numbers, unperceived, and materially helped to break the enemy resistance.

The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BALKANS ADVANCE CONTINUES.

BRITISH ENTER STRUMNITZA.

LONDON, September 27th.

A British official message from Salonika states:—British troops, preceded by yeomanry, entered Strumnitza on Thursday morning, while British and Greek troops stormed the heights of the Belashitsa mountains.

The British have taken 30 guns.

SERBIANS TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 27th.

A Serbian communiqué of the evening of the 26th confirms the capture of Ishtip.

Serbian cavalry, pursuing the enemy, has entered Kuchane.

A great number of additional Bulgarians and Germans have been taken prisoner.

Enormous quantities of war material have been captured, including several military trains abandoned by the Bulgarians.

The Serbian cavalry has advanced 120 kilometres as the crow flies, northward of the line whence the offensive started.

FURTHER PROGRESS BY SERBIANS.

LONDON, September 28th.

A Serbian communiqué, issued on the evening of the 27th, says:—Our troops on the 26th inst. entered Velez where they took the garrison prisoners.

Our advance towards Uskub continues. We also progressed considerably beyond Kuchane.

An enormous additional number of prisoners, mostly Germans, and also large quantities of war material, including machine-guns and three mountain guns, have been captured.

Serbian cavalry, by a bold push towards the east, from Ishtip, captured the town of Kuchane.

The Serbian Armies have reached Karbinti, north of Ishtip, and are now attacking the town of Velez, which is defended by a German Jaeger battalion, with disorganised Bulgarian elements.

The Allies advancing from "Prilep" flank back the left wing of the Eleventh German-Bulgarian army in the mountain region west of Kruchovo.

The Italians have already reached the neighbourhood of Kruchovo.

ALLIES ADVANCING.

LONDON, September 28th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allies are unremittingly advancing northwards. They have completely cleared the Vardar railway and the Monastir-Prilep-Grasko road.

The British have captured the town of Strumnitza.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ADVANCE IN PALESTINE

TURKS TO MAKE A STAND AT AMMAN.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Palestine Headquarters, telegraphing on September 26th (Tuesday), stated:—The Turks are determined to make a desperate stand at Amman, which is the only door for escape from the south, but the enemy is powerless to resist the dash of our troops.

The Australians dismounted and advanced, in a wide encircling movement, from the west to the south. The New Zealanders made a sweeping movement on the north.

Our men, using South African tactics, worked round each hill where the resistance was obstinate and thus reached the town.

The main body of the enemy is preparing a desperate stand in the upper reaches of the Jabok River.

The Australians occupied Tiberias and Semakh-Samra, after severe hand to hand fighting in the streets.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEW.

LONDON, September 27th.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Manchester, expressed strong disapproval of the Austrian Note, which did not offer a real and clean peace. Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that the time had come when the best heads among the Allies who could be spared from combatant and administrative work might be assembled in conference to attack the practical side of the problem of a League of Nations.

REQUISITES OF A CLEAN PEACE.

LONDON, September 27th.

Mr. Asquith declared that a General Election at present would be inconsistent with the best interests of the Nation and the Allies. There was nothing in the experience of war that tended in any way to the conclusion that we should be better off after the war by any system of tariff. It might be necessary to employ an economic boycott in order to obtain a lasting peace, but to use it as a method of continuing guerrilla operations after the war would be wholly inconsistent with the requisites of a clean peace.

BULGARIA ASKS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

ALLIED GENERALISSIMO SUGGESTS FLAG OF TRUCE.

COPENHAGEN, September 27th.

A Berlin official message says:—The Bulgarian Premier has proposed an armistice to the Entente.

Berlin adds that the offer is not supported by the other Bulgarian Ministers or by King Ferdinand, and declares that strong military measures will be taken to support the Bulgarian front.

AMSTERDAM, September 27th.

A message from Berlin says:—Bulgaria's offer of an armistice was made by the Premier Malinoff to the leader of the Entente troops operating against Bulgaria.

PARIS, September 27th.

General Despercy, the Allied Generalissimo in the Balkans, replied to Bulgaria that he was unable to grant either an armistice or interruption of the fighting, but would receive the Bulgarian delegates if they present themselves before the British lines with a flag of truce.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Foreign Office has received Bulgaria's application for an armistice.

There is no suggestion that M. Malinoff's action is taken only on his own initiative. The request is for an armistice in order to discuss peace. Great Britain can only reply after consultation with her Allies.

It is understood that the view in official circles is that peace with Bulgaria would have a prodigious effect, especially upon Turkey. It would free the whole Salonika army, and, in certain eventualities in connection with Turkey, it would also free the Mesopotamian and Palestine armies and kill the German menace to the East. Moreover, it would probably effect advantageously the world's food situation.

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH STATESMEN.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law are conferring with the Prime Minister, as regards the Bulgarian armistice proposal.

DISPOSITION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

SOME AUTHORITATIVE VIEWS.

LONDON, September 27th.

Reuter understands that the following may be regarded as embodying some of the views held in authoritative quarters on the question of the disposition of the German colonies.

There can be no shadow of doubt that if Germany's colonies are returned to her she will use them as submarine bases which would menace the traders of all nations.

In this connection it is recalled that at the outbreak of the war, as the price of England's neutrality, the Kaiser made certain specious promises regarding the ports on the Northern French Coast, but said nothing of what would happen to the French colonies. It now seems clear that one of Germany's objects was their acquisition. Indeed, when challenged by Sir Edward Grey, Germany would not guarantee France's colonial integrity because Germany knew quite well the value of France's naval bases.

The present contention of the Germans is that they want the restoration of their colonies merely to get raw materials. This is regarded as obvious camouflage, for the value of the total exports from the whole of their African colonies before the war amounted to only about £5,000,000 per annum.

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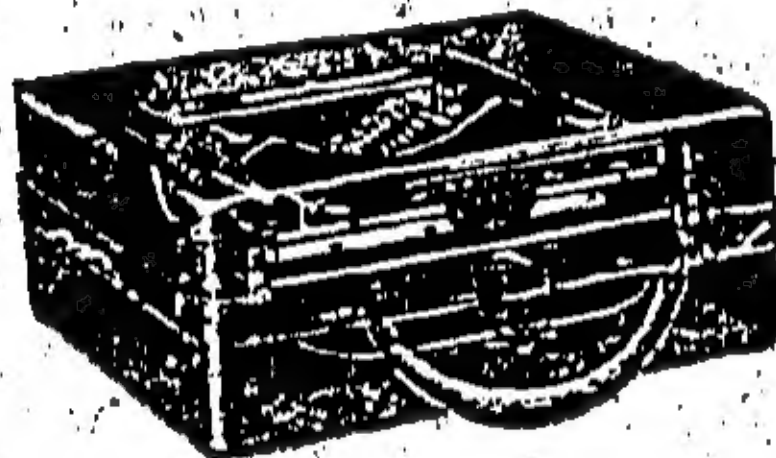
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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER BRITISH
OFFENSIVE
SOUTH OF SENSÉE RIVER.

LONDON, September 27th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked, at 5.30 o'clock this morning, on a wide front south of the Sensée River.

First reports indicate that satisfactory progress is being made.

We carried out successful operations during the night in the neighbourhood of Arleux, north-west of La Bassée and south-west of Fleubaux, advancing our line in these localities and capturing prisoners.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 28th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in raiding patrol encounters at different points.

During the past few days, the First and Sixth Divisions of the Ninth Corps, under Lieut. General Braithwaite, have captured, in hard fighting, at small cost, the intricate system of trenches and strong points in woods and villages, north-west of St. Quentin, taking prisoner 1,500.

Many strong enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with great gallantry and determination.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

We destroyed enemy machines on Wednesday and drove down three uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing. We dropped 35 tons of bombs on hostile aerodromes and railway connections.

HEROIC BRITISH CORPORAL.

LONDON, September 28th.
The name of the hero of Meuvres, mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué, is Corporal David Hunter. He resides at Kington, a mining village near Dunfermline. He and his party were Territorials.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

NEW OFFENSIVE IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, September 27th.
A communiqué states:—Yesterday morning the French and American Armies, closely co-operating, attacked on both sides of Argonne.

The operations are developing under satisfactory conditions.

The advance of the French troops west of Argonne has attained a maximum depth of six kilometres.

The battle continues.

AMERICANS CAPTURE SEVERAL TOWNS.

LONDON, September 27th.

An American communiqué states:—The First Army attacked this morning north-west of Verdun on a twenty mile front and penetrated the enemy lines to an average depth of seven miles.

Pennsylvanian, Kansas and Missouri troops, under Major General Liggett, stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vauquois and Cheppy after a stubborn resistance.

Other troops crossed Forges brook and captured Bois de Forges and the towns of Malancourt, Bethicourt, Mont Faucon, Guisy, Nantillois, Septarges, Dancour, Cercourt and Drillancourt.

FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

The prisoners taken so far are reported to number over 5,000.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

During the 25th instant, five enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Night bombers dropped over twenty tons of bombs in the region of Laon, particularly on railway stations at Mont Cornet, Marle and Laon. Numerous fires and explosions upon the targets were observed.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 28th.
A German official wireless message says:—In Champagne and between Argonne and Maas, French and American attacks commenced on a wide front after 11 hours' artillery fire.

The enemy break-through was frustrated.

The fight for our positions continues.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, September 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday morning, states:—Three years and a day after launching the memorable Champagne offensive of 1915, the French again attacked the German front along the line of the old battle-field from and on both sides of the St. Mihiel to the Verdun salient.

The attacking French Army is under the Command of General Gouraud.

General Petain is in supreme command.

The brief reports so far received warrant full confidence in the result. The German High Command copied General Gouraud's tactics of the 15th July and quickly withdrew troops from the advanced zone when it was realized that an attack was imminent, leaving only a few posts under non-commissioned officers to keep up a semblance of resistance.

General Gouraud, however, is not a man to fall into his own traps. He learned from prisoners and other sources that the enemy was falling back on his principal lines of resistance, and he issued changed orders to the artillery. Our artillery preparation began at eleven o'clock last night, and instead of battering empty trenches till daylight, like the Germans did on July 18th, the French batteries rained an appalling fire on the German main defences and roads, by which German reserves were pointing in. I watched the bombardment for some hours last night. Northward of our guns, fires blazed momentarily on the horizon, and then an ammunition dump would go up. The air thrashed with the continuous roll of guns.

One night cannonade, however, is very like another. The most interesting feature of this one was the unexpected feebleness of the enemy's reaction, which caused little loss to the troops moving up to the attack. Shortly before dawn the roar of the guns rose to a hurricane in preparation for the assault, which was launched at daylight. In the advanced zone where the enemy was not resisting strongly, we quickly penetrated almost on the whole front. In the first hours of the battle some very important but-tresses of a fortress which the Germans dug had fallen. By ten o'clock Servon, on the edge of Argonne, which the German had held for four years, had been taken, and our troops pushed out from Malande and Massiges, capturing several points of importance.

They occupied the formidable mass of Butte-du-Monil, 650 feet high, forming the south-western pillar of the Tâcher position, around which waves of French infantry vainly washed in September, 1915, and which until this morning projected into our front like a cliff into the sea.

On the left, the French are assaulting an immense strong line styled the Ligne-des-Bettes from Butte-de-Souain to Butte-de-Fahure. The fighting here is incessantly very heavy, but as I was leaving Headquarters news arrived of the capture of Navarin Farm, on the very flank of Butte-de-Souain Hill, which, therefore, is in danger of being turned. With it the Ligne-des-Bettes must fall.

On the extreme right in Argonne, American Divisions, attacking in liaison with General Gouraud's Army, advanced a mile beyond Vauquois, which resisted to many attacks, and into Malancourt-wood on the edge of the Verdun field. Thus along the whole battle front of 40 miles the enemy is already dislodged from his advanced strongholds, many of them places in which he has lived in apparently unthreatened security for years.

The enemy seems to have been misled regarding the point where the weight of the attack would fall. His artillery resistance was strongest on the extreme left in the region of the Morronvilliers mountains, west of the Suippe valley, on the limit of the battle-field.

Here General Gouraud was satisfied with a cautious advance towards the mountains, reserving the energy of the main battle-field. Between Suippe and Argonne the field naturally falls into three great sectors, the wooded hills of Argonne on the right, the high hills of Champagne and Oulennes in the centre and the Suippe valley on the left. Close to Argonne the battle-field is traversed by the Aisne river, which owing to the river mists, which were most heavy last night and this morning.

The general progress, hitherto is most satisfactory. General Gouraud has himself hailed the news of the capture of Navarin as "excellent."

Nobody in the army doubts that more news of the same kind will reach him before the day is out.

MARSHAL FOCH'S BRILLIANT STRATEGY.

LONDON, September 27th.

The new offensive on the Western Front is regarded as a first demonstration of varying attacks with bewildering rapidity, thus giving the Germans no opportunity of re-organizing their shaken forces and simultaneously preventing the despatch of reinforcements to aid the Belgians and the Turks. It is now apparent that the American success at St. Mihiel was not an isolated operation, as described at the time, but was the preparation for yesterday's greater attack. It is believed that Marshal Foch's immediate object is to pinch out the German position in the Argonne with the ulterior object of an advance towards the German railway communication, imperilling the enemy's main salient in France.

NEAR EAST.

The Allied blows in the Near East further emphasises the superiority of the Allies, not merely in material but in brain power.

MACEDONIA.

The drive of the French and Serbians through mountainous country with a hundred chances of surprise and ambush, without a single check, until they cut the communications with the Bulgarians left is described as a stirring feat rarely equalled in the present war.

How disheartened and demoralised the Bulgarians are is evident from the fact that they failed to profit by the advance of the French and Serbians through a narrow and deep salient, only 25 miles broad, which almost invited reaction.

The position now is a thrilling race for Uskub, between the Bulgarian Centre hurrying back in disorder, and the enthusiastic Serbians rushing forward from the railways flushed with victory.

The only chance of the Bulgarians wing reuniting with the centre is that the latter reach Uskub before their flankless British had a hard and thankless task, with the Greeks on their right, for they confronted the strongest part of the Bulgarian line with their own dominating British and Greek advance. Yet they not merely held up the Bulgarian left, but reaped the reward of overcoming stupendous obstacles and invading Bulgaria.

TOWARDS THE RHINE!

PARIS, September 27th.

A Havas message states:—Marshal Foch, talking to the War Correspondents, said:—"We are driving the Germans to the Rhine."

The Generalissimo expressed high hopes regarding the future.

COMMANDERS OF FRENCH ARMIES.

PARIS, September 27th.

Liberté states that the French Armies in the Champagne offensive are commanded by Generals Gouraud and Berthelot, adding that the sectors involved are not equally strongly defended. Some are relatively weak.

The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STATE OF SIEGE AT SOFIA.

LONDON, September 27th.
A telegram from Zurich says a state of siege has been proclaimed at Sofia, and the inhabitants are forbidden to be in the streets after dark.

The Bulgarian newspapers are feverishly appealing to the people and the Army to remain calm and not to lose confidence at this moment of supreme danger.

Peace demonstrations and popular excitement are rampant. Well-informed circles in Sofia anticipate a Government crisis.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL ALLENBY.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Press Bureau says:—The War Cabinet has heartily congratulated General Allenby and his troops on their brilliant and decisive victory, which is not only unrivalled as a feat of arms, but will have a profound effect on the situation in the Near and Middle East.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICAN LABOUR MISSION

AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF JUSTICE.

PARIS, September 27th.

A Havas message states:—Mr. Gompers and the members of the American Labour Mission, accompanied by Mr. Sharp, the U.S. Ambassador, have been cordially received by President Poincaré.

At a luncheon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon said Mr. Gompers was the interpreter of the idea of overthrowing the Prussian military caste and of establishing an international system of justice. No negotiating with the enemy was possible until that was accomplished.

Mr. Gompers confirmed that American workers were determined to carry on the war until victory is achieved.

GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIES.

SPEECH BY MR. WALTER LONG.

LONDON, September 27th.

Speaking at a recent dinner to Dominions' journalists in London the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said we had not entered the war for aggrandisement, but "I am here to-night to say that if the Colonies are returned the sacrifices of our heroes will have been made in vain. The Germans would regard their loss of Pacific islands as bases for their submarines and wireless. We want after the war to make Germany understand that she must be peaceful and progressive before she can have any possessions back." He also deprecated returning to a non-progressive Germany her African colonies from which, as well as in the Pacific, she would be able to threaten the Empire's trade routes. If Germany were again placed in a position to endanger trade and peace there would always be a black shadow overhanging not only the British Empire, but the whole world, and we would be obliged to pursue our colonial development with a rifle on our shoulder.

"FOR VALOUR"

AWARDS FOR SUPER-BRAVERY.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to seven Canadians, one Australian and one New Zealander. Four of the recipients are dead. The awards are all for super-bravery in blotting out machine-guns in the attack. The finest example is that of Lieut. JOHN BRILLIANT, late of the 1st Battalion, who already possessed the Military Cross. He led his company for two days with absolute fearlessness and extraordinary ability and initiative, the extent of the advance being twelve miles. Shortly after the attack was begun his company's left flank was held up by an enemy machine-gun. Lieut. Brilliant rushed and captured the machine-gun, killing two of the crew. He was wounded whilst doing this, but refused to leave his command. Later his company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire. He reorganised the ground and personally organised a party of two platoons and rushed straight for the machine-gun "nest." Here 150 of the enemy and 15 machine-guns were captured. Lieut. Brilliant personally killing five of the enemy and being wounded a second time. He had this wound dressed immediately, and again refused to leave his command. Subsequently he detected a field-gun firing on his men over open fields. He immediately organised and led a rushing party towards the gun. After progressing about six hundred yards he was again seriously wounded, but continued to advance some two hundred yards more when he fell unconscious from exhaustion and loss of blood.

HERTLING'S CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL UNITY.

PARIS, September 27th.

A Havas message states:—Count Hertling's speech in the Grand Committee of the Reichstag, calling for internal unity, has created a bad impression and a pessimistic tone.

Count Hertling's retirement is expected.

NATIONAL POLICY.

MANUFACTURERS' DEMANDS.

Manufacturers from all parts of the kingdom attended in large numbers at the Central Hall, Westminster, a meeting convened by the National Union of Manufacturers (Incorporated), for the purpose of urging the Government immediately to make a declaration of national policy as it affected the Empire, our Allies, neutral and belligerent countries.

Mr. George Terrell, M.P., who presided, said the manufacturers were trustees for thousands of millions of capital invested, and they had felt it necessary to convene that conference in the interests, not only of themselves, but of the thousands of people they had in their employment. Repeated requests had been made to the Government for a declaration of their policy, but they could get no answer.

Sir Edward Carson moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting, consisting of members of British manufacturing firms, desires to represent to his Majesty's Government that on the declaration of peace many firms now engaged on war work will be greatly disorganised, and will find it difficult to continue to give employment to their workpeople. They therefore wish to impress on the Government the urgency and importance of putting an end to the present uncertainty, and of at once making a declaration of our national economic policy as it affects our Empire, our Allies, neutral and belligerent countries."

Sir Edward said there was no intention of showing any hostility to the Government, nor of hampering it in the carrying on of the war. Everything they said and everything they were asking for was upon the assumption that the Government would carry on the war to a victorious issue. (Cheers.) He might say without fear of contradiction that the manufacturers of the country had earned the gratitude of the whole community for their conduct and the sacrifices which they had made during the course of this horrible war. They had seen business that were built up at enormous cost and after years of labour practically terminated and turned to public purposes to carry on the war. They had to tolerate Government interference, which in many cases had amounted to ousting them from the real ownership and the real control of their own businesses. He asked the Government to listen to the voice of the manufacturers just the same as to the voice of Labour, and not to be always imagining that they could have Labour without Capital, and that the only thing they had to encourage was the one and not the other. The time had come, and it would be still more demonstrated as the war came to its close; that unless they could draw Capital and Labour into one congress, where they could meet for the mutual advantage of both, they would have a state of chaos at the end of the war which it would be difficult to describe.

Drawing a picture of the condition of affairs which would face the country at the end of the war Sir Edward said that many firms now engaged in war work would then find it very difficult to provide work for their people. At the present moment the nation was living in a state of unreal and artificial prosperity, and in that state of unreal and artificial prosperity people had been led into a new standard of comfort and expenditure as if it were something normal that had been developed. But they must remember that the expenditure which was causing that new standard was a non-productive one.

At the end of the war the country would be saddled with an enormous debt. Some people talked of relieving that debt by a levy on capital, but that was very dangerous talk. Anything like the confiscation of capital would be the beginning of the end of all commercial confidence and security. Whatever happened, there would be dislocated businesses and increased cost of production. The working classes were never going back to the old standard of wages. There would also be a shortage of raw materials in all the necessary manufactures. Then would come the question of employment, and they would have to absorb the millions of men who were fighting our battles at the front, and who would have to be paid a proper standard rate of wages. Not even as regarded women were we going back to pre-war days. Those who knew the fact knew it was not the selfishness of the manufacturers, but the economic policy of the country, which prevented the manufacturers from dealing as they would wish to with their men.

Referring to the resolutions passed at the Paris Allied Economic Conference, Sir Edward said that no more startling announcement than these resolutions could have been made, and they asked the Government to-day—two years after the conference to come forward and say plainly what its intentions were. They were entitled to know them, and demanded to know them. They wanted the Prime Minister, with all that great "go" which he showed in carrying on the war, and the great robust sense and determination which he showed from time to time, to take the matter up personally, and to make up his mind that the problems of peace were just as pressing as the problems of war. He believed that if they could only get the Prime Minister to take up the question they would soon know where they stood.

Sir William Pearce, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.
TODAY AND TO-MORROW.

[BY FRED. VAN DER LINDEN.]

The Allied Governments have been unanimous since the beginning of the war in announcing that no peace could be signed until Belgium was restored to complete economic and political independence, to complete national sovereignty, and to territorial integrity in Europe and in Africa. Nothing could be more just. To admit the possibility of a compromise with Germany, who would ignore the solemn engagements entered into by the Great Allied Powers with regard to Belgium, would be so monstrous from the point of view of morality, that no Belgian worthy of the name has ever contemplated the possibility of such a thing. Many of our compatriots are, however, pre-occupied, and not without reason, as to the international status of Belgium after peace. Must she again become the neutral State, the famous buffer-State, that she was before the war?

To begin with, it would not be out of place to come to an agreement as to the sense given to the word "neutrality" by legal experts. Neutrals are "those who do not take the side of one of the belligerents in a war, and remain outside the struggle." Neutrality, then, is not really effective except in case of war. Neutrality, however, exists in time of peace; it rests upon the collective decision of the nations interested in that neutrality. It implies special duties. A neutral country must show itself to be impartial towards the belligerents in case of a conflict; it must be equally friendly with both; it must not favour the one at the other's expense; it must not favour the military operations of either of them. This Belgium had perfectly well understood and practised before she received the odious German ultimatum. The obligations of the treaty of 1839 were performed to the letter.

Obligations! That is the word that dominates the entire problem of Belgian neutrality. This neutrality was not granted to the Belgians in 1839 as responding to the wishes of the nation; it was imposed upon them by the Great Powers signatories to the treaty. This explains the character of Belgian neutrality, which is essentially different from that of Switzerland, for example (1815), of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (1867), or even of the Belgian Congo (1885). By the Act of Paris of November 18th, 1815, six Powers guaranteed the neutrality of Switzerland as answering to the will of the nation itself, and also as being in accordance with European interests. The situation as created for Belgium is very different. The revolution of 1830 destroyed the work of the Great Powers which constituted the Kingdom of the Low Countries in 1815. There were two projects, that of January 26th and June 26th, 1831—the latter known as the Treaty of the 18th Articles—before the treaty of November 18th was reached. This treaty contained twenty-four articles. The final definitive treaty was that of April 19th, 1839.

FAMOUS TREATY OF 1839.

In the treaty of June 26th, 1831, it is declared that the Powers signatories to the treaty recognise that Belgium is a perpetually neutral State, and agree to refrain from interfering with her internal politics. They guarantee to her perpetual neutrality, as also the integrity and inviolability of her territory. The treaty of November 18th, 1831, repeats these provisions in Article 7. Belgium, it says, will form a State that is perpetual neutral and independent. She will be constrained to observe this neutrality towards all other States, and not only towards the Powers that are guaranteeing her neutrality, as might have been believed. Article 23 states that the Courts that are signatories to the treaty guarantee its execution. The treaty of April 19th, 1839, signed by France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, confirms the neutrality of Belgium and the guarantee of the signatory Powers. This guarantee might, indeed, be seen as a contract between the Powers on the one side and Belgium on the other, for it implies engagements on both sides, and has recourse to the same principles that regulate contracts in civil law. Article 1, 184 of the Civil Code declares that, "in case one of the parties fails to keep his engagement the contract is not necessarily rendered void thereby. The party with regard to whom the contract has not been carried out has the choice either of forcing the other to execute the Convention, where this is possible, or of claiming that it shall be brought to an end with the payment of damages. But there are, unfortunately, no tribunals from which Belgium can claim damages."

Germany imposed an ultimatum upon Belgium at the beginning of the war. Could Belgium let the German troops pass without herself violating her engagements towards the Powers that guaranteed her neutrality? No, she certainly could not do this, since she was constrained to favour no belligerent. To grant a passage to the German army was to give the advantage to the aggressor and to permit her to attack the French army before it had time to complete its mobilisation. Article 5 of The Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, on the rights and duties of neutral Powers, also stipulates clearly that a neutral Power cannot allow the troops or the convoys of a belligerent to pass through her territory. All jurists are, for that matter, in agreement upon this point, which is essential.

It may be asked whether, since the obligation of neutrality is permanent and perpetual, it does not exist even after the violation of that neutrality by Germany. We incline to the affirmative. The signatory Powers, in order to insure the balance of power in Europe, had engaged themselves not to violate Belgian territory in case of war. If one of them failed of her word the other Powers were under the obligation to compel her with force of

arms to respect her engagements, even without Belgium appealing for intervention. They were united among themselves by a solemn engagement, and in accordance with this engagement they were bound to defend together the neutral territory unjustly violated. In like manner, we could not carry out our duties of neutrality partially. Finally, the guarantee of the Treaty of 1839 bound all the signatory Powers equally. Thus the treaty certainly formed an indivisible whole, and no Power could in any circumstances allege its private interests as a reason for the breaking of its engagements, or claim to execute them only partially.

FIVE NATIONS' GUARANTEES.

The final object for which all the Powers united in 1839, perhaps to the detriment of their political and economic expansion, was European equilibrium. They wished to assure the peace of Europe, and the best way to do so, according to them, was to confirm the integrity and the independence of Belgian territory in such a manner that the new kingdom became a neutral zone at the meeting of the English, French, and German civilisations, where none of the great border States would be menaced; Belgium became a "buffer-State." They fixed the conditions of the contract, but behind the signatures of the Ambassadors representing the five nations guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, besides the force of the legal doctrine regulating the form of the effects of civil contracts, there is the honour of the nations severally engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium. Of what value would be these treaties placed beneath the guarantee of several Powers if it were not understood that these great nations were all alike committed to their solemn oaths, and that they would, if required, take all necessary measures, against one or more of themselves even, to prevent these treaties from being violated without scruple?

As Mr. Lloyd George said on July 21st, 1917, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Belgian Independence: "Modern diplomacy has devised the plan of putting Belgium, if I may so express it, 'out of bounds,' with the view of preserving the freedom of Europe; to prevent, on the one hand, an aggressive France from destroying Germany, and on the other, an aggressive Germany from destroying France. The treaty of Belgian neutrality was one of the fortresses of public right in Europe. Belgium was the guarantee of the freedom of Europe. This was the most lofty, the most honourable, and the most dangerous mission that has ever been imposed upon a people. The Belgian people has faithfully and loyally accomplished its mission."

Belgian neutrality still subsists, in spite of the perjury of Germany and Austria. It has been for her protection that England has taken up arms, and that America has at last understood that, if Belgian neutrality would not be victoriously defended, there would be an end to the value of treaties; honour, human conscience, all moral forces would alike be bankrupt.

Many Belgians have asked why their Government did not adhere to the Treaty of London. We do not see what gain from such an attitude, unless we admit the thesis that the Treaty of 1839 exists only for the safeguarding of the rights of Belgium to reparation. How! Belgium has a privileged position in this war. The Chancellor of the German Empire has declared in the Reichstag that "the violation of Belgian neutrality was a violation of the rights of peoples; that he was conscious of the wrong that he was doing; that the Empire assumed the responsibility and offered to make reparation." Belgium is the victim of Germany and of Austria-Hungary. Can it be supposed for a single moment that she has the intention of making a separate peace with them? Her loyalty of yesterday is a guarantee of her loyalty of to-morrow. And as for the engagements of the Powers of the Entente towards Belgium, have they not been abundantly renewed since the beginning of the war in all the circumstances in which the Governments of the Allied countries have had occasion to recall the end to be attained and the task to be accomplished? The solemn declaration made at St. Adresse on February 18th, 1918, in the name of France, Russia, and England, has, moreover, confirmed these engagements: The Allies and the guaranteeing Powers declare that, when the moment shall have arrived, the Belgian Government shall be called upon to take part in the negotiations for peace, and that they will not cease hostilities until they shall have been restored to her political and economic independence and largely indemnified for the damage that she has suffered. They will lend their aid to Belgium in order to assure her commercial and financial restoration."

WHAT BELGIUM CLAIMS.

Although they were not among the Powers guaranteeing the independence and the neutrality of Belgium, Italy and Japan associated themselves with this diplomatic act.

It remains for us to examine what should be the international status of Belgium after the war and to pronounce ourselves for or against a new regime of neutrality. Let us at once admit that the political situation of Europe is no longer to-day what it was in 1839. The German Empire has been formed. Pan-Germanism has dreamed of rendering the whole of Europe subject to the German yoke. France has become a great Colonial Power. England has drawn closer the links that bind her to her Colonial Empire. The Eastern question appears again. There will be thorny discussions as to frontiers among the Balkan States. Russia has shaken off the yoke of Tsarism, and is a prey to a grave internal crisis of which we cannot foresee the issue. The United States of America have taken part in the political affairs of Europe. Finally, we do not know what the future reserves for us, and what exactly will be the results of the war. It would, therefore, be quite premature to discuss now in what sense the international policy of Belgium should be directed.

We can, however, already examine what will be the claims that Belgium would have to put forward in any case after the victory of the Allies:—

(1.)—The claim to a large indemnity from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The conventions are formal, and the irony of circumstances has brought it about that the article upon which our claims are based is due to the initiative of Germany at The Hague Conference. Perhaps the Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, remembered this point of international rights when he promised Belgium legitimate compensation for the violation of her neutrality.

(2.)—It is certain that Belgium can no longer see imposed upon her a neutrality based upon the interests of the Great Powers. The Belgians now know to what the honourable engagements of Germany and Austria-Hungary amount. They can no longer solicit any sort of guarantee of their neutrality from those two Powers. They will, on the contrary, have to take special measures of protection against these Powers in accordance with England and France. They also are unfortunately aware that England and France were not in a condition to defend their territory against Germany in 1914.

EUROPE'S DEBT TO BELGIUM.

The Governments of the Allies have loyally recognised that Belgium saved Europe from a disaster by her resistance at Liege, at Antwerp, and afterwards on the Yser. It is, therefore, logical that a new international statute regarding Belgium should be the reward for the heroism of her troops. Since the duties of countries that are perpetually neutral do not permit them to pay equal regard to all nations without distinction, Belgium, since she has been obliged to take special precautions against Germany and Austria, must renounce her neutrality; she must claim from France, England, Italy, the United States, Portugal, and Japan, and the other Allied nations the formal guarantee of her independence and of her national integrity. Belgium will take part in the discussion of the treaty of peace, and it is then that she will be able to claim from the Allies all the measures capable of safeguarding her destiny. It is further to be remarked that a declaration of St. Adresse has added a new element to the Treaty of 1839: Belgium has seen the economic ties that unite her to the defenders of her neutrality drawn closer; France and England do not merely wish to restore her political independence. They now guarantee to her economic independence and offer to help in her industrial and commercial restoration.

We have neglected to mention again the name of Russia, side by side with those of France and of England. Of what use is it to await from her any sort of authority after the war, beyond her frontier, when she herself will be in great need of some authority to guide her in her own affairs?

Belgium has proved to the nations that she signed her birth-certificate that she was worthy of complete autonomy. She has proved it by her internal organisation, by her great commercial, industrial, artistic, and moral development. She proved it by the world-wide dissemination of her activity, which has not shrunk from the most laborious tasks not even that of opening to civilisation in the heart of Africa an enormous country yesterday given over to savagery. She proved it, above all, by the manner in which she has always, even until the day before the most odious of martyrdoms, respected the neutrality that has been imposed upon her.

AT THE PEACE COUNCIL.

Belgium has, therefore, the right to present herself with confidence at the conference which, in settling the peace of the world, will also be called upon to pronounce upon her individual case. The terrible sacrifices that she has endured, and the eminent services that she has rendered to the Allies permit her to claim ample reparations and serious guarantees for the future. We cannot count that she will obtain a large indemnity, for she will have to rebuild her wrecked towns and villages, restore her economic equipment, and pay the debts that she has contracted in order to continue hostilities. The social organisation, with its complicated and delicate machinery, which our enemies have vainly striven to destroy, calls for the most tender care and solicitude. Belgium awaits them from the United States of America. These Powers will accomplish a work of necessary justice in giving to Belgium a new international status based upon the complete freedom that she should possess after the war to contract such political or economic agreements with the nations of her choice as may be useful for her development.

Whatever may be the dispositions adopted with regard to Belgium and the safeguards to be provided against Germany and Austria-Hungary, it seems that a more lofty aim must be attained, that a more lofty ideal dominates the question of Belgian neutrality. As Mr. Asquith said, in his remarkable speech delivered at the Guildhall, "the rights of small nations must be henceforth established after the war on an inviolable basis." Millions of men have died that a great breath of political emancipation may purify the world. Conquerors, autocrats, negotiators of mighty diplomatic and financial machinations will be swept away by the great storm of fire and blood. New international rights will assure the reign of peace. The martyrdom of Belgium is but a typical incident in the world-wide catastrophe from which will arise the society of nations. Certainly, but it will be the most worthy of Belgium's claims to glory that she has caused to germinate the great thought of moral solidarity that has urged us to unite, from Japan to Flanders, our resources, our efforts, our sufferings, our miseries, in a like fraternal aspiration towards the new rule of justice and of freedom for the whole of humanity.—Daily Telegraph.

U-BOAT ATROCITY.
FISHERMEN MURDERED.

Four survivors of two fishing smacks which were sunk by a German submarine were landed at an East Coast naval base by a British motor launch, and related to a representative of Daily Telegraph a story which equals in atrocity anything that has yet been achieved in German undersea warfare. In a sentence, their story is that a German submarine boarded the two smacks in succession, took away all the lifebelts, deliberately destroyed the lifeboats, placed the crews on the deck of the U-boat, and then, after looting and sinking the smacks, submerged, and left the crews to drown. There were eight men in all five belonging to the English smack *Boy Jack*, and three to the Belgian smack *God's Genade*, and of these four were drowned—Thomas Croucher, mate; Thomas Claxton, cook; and Frederick Simons, fourth hand, of the *Boy Jack*, and Frank Pieters, son of the skipper of the *God's Genade*.

"It was between four and half-past four in the morning," said Skipper Harry Howe, of the *Boy Jack*, "when the submarine opened fire on us with a machine rifle. We had seen the submarine for some time before that, but thought it was British. They left one man on the smack and took the rest of us on to the fore deck of the submarine." They then went on board the smack and looted it, bringing away everything that they could move, except the fish, of which we had a good catch, and of that they took two baskets of soles, five turbot, a brill, and a big conger eel. They brought away all the food, the men's clothes, the compass, and all the brass and iron that could be moved. They came back in our boat, bringing the last of our men with them, the boat being loaded right up—as much as the could carry. They had put a bomb on board the smack and the blew up, and then they rammed the lifeboat and sank her.

"We remained on deck for about two hours before they attacked the Belgian smack. We were only half-dressed—some with only a jumper on; one man had only one boot, and we were drenched on the submarine deck. The Germans did not talk to us much. The commander asked us about minifields, and he brought out a chart and told me to mark the position of a lighthouse that was in sight, but I don't think he knew a lot of English."

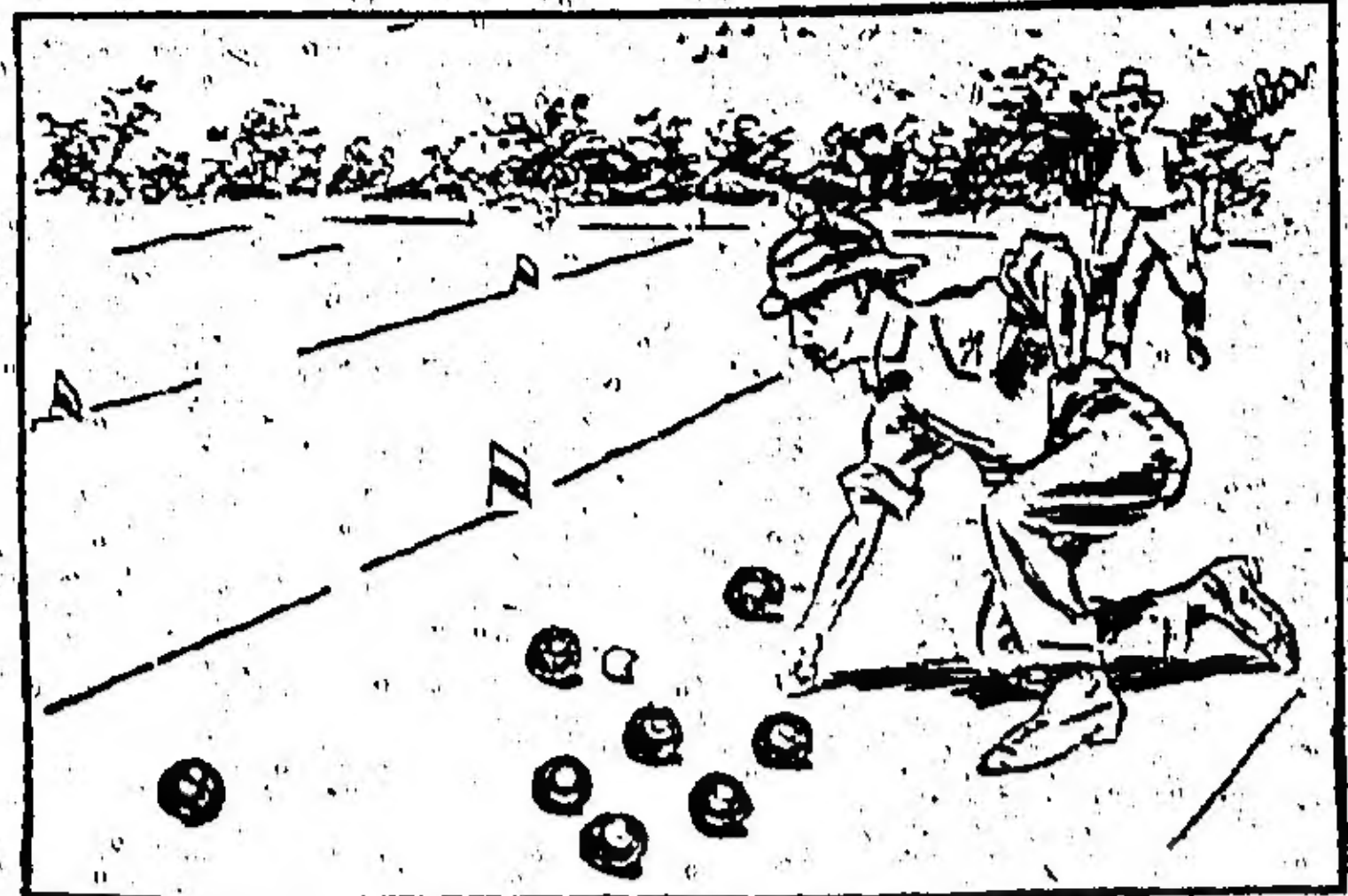
After attacking the Belgian smack, Skipper Howe said, they made him go on board and help to loot her. Then they put all the eight men on the foredeck, and some time afterwards they sighted two British motor launches, and without a word of warning to their captives the Germans disappeared, and climbing on to the conning-tower he found it had been closed down. Then the English merged, and left them all struggling in the water. He was almost unconscious when picked up by a motor-launch about half an hour afterwards. This was the second time he had had his vessel sunk by a submarine, and the second, which was about 80 feet or 90 feet long, was a much larger vessel than the first. On another occasion he had the satisfaction of seeing a German submarine destroyed. George Underdown, third hand of the *Boy Jack*, corroborated this story. He also has had a previous escape from a fishing smack which was sunk by a U-boat. The mate of the *Boy Jack*, who could not swim, tried to catch hold of him in the water, but it was all he could do to save himself.

Frank Pieters, skipper of the *God's Genade*, is a fisherman who came over to England as a refugee at the end of 1914, bringing his family with him in his smack. The submarine stopped him at about six o'clock, by firing shots from a revolver. They captured his boat, brought the submarine alongside of his craft, and took off everything they could carry, making the English skipper help them. The officer questioned him about minifields, and showed him a chart on which there were no mine fields marked, asking him to point out where they were. He said he did not know. He saw five Germans on the conning-tower, while three were looting the smack, and there was also a boy of about 16, who was sick. They were all young men—none of them more than 25 or 26. They put a small bomb on his vessel, and they all laughed when it went down. They all laughed, too, when he told them in answer to their questions, that he was a married man with seven children. His married man with seven children, was 22 son Frank, who was drowned, was not years of age. The *God's Genade* was not his smack, but belonged to a Belgian gentleman. They were just returning with a good catch when she was sunk, and there was about £100 worth of fish on board.

All the survivors agreed that the Germans seemed hungry. They were munching stolen biscuits while they were carrying away the loot, and some of the soles taken from the English smack were cooked as soon as they got them on to the submersible. They saw the refuse thrown overboard. Simons, it was stated, was a good swimmer, but seemed to lose his nerve. The other men drowned could not swim.

Asked whether he thought it was the intention of the submarine to take the crews prisoners, Skipper Howe said, "No; they took all the lifebelts down below, but they sank the boats. It was nothing but cold-blooded murder."

THE BOWLS MATCH.



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RUSBY.—Aye, an' what's mair, that makes twenty-wan and you pay for the War Bond Ticket.
GERRY.—Aweel, we'll just have a measure for't.
RUSBY.—But there's nae measure in't.
GERRY.—The measure I meant is we'll go halves on the ticket.
RUSBY.—An' half o' that gang's the sodgers at your expense, Gerry.
GERRY.—I wadna' care if it went to them, for the pair lads deserve it.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 Tons. SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.	
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